

Bombay Gazette.

PUBLISHED THICE A WEEK, ON EVERY MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, AND FRIDAY, MORNING.
PRICE 13 RUPEES PER QUARTER:—52 RUPEES PER ANNUM:—OR, IF PAID IN ADVANCE, 48 RUPEES PER ANNUM.

"Nothing extenuate, nor set down aught in Malice."

Vol. LI.

MONDAY, MAY 18, 1840.

3,161.

FOR LONDON, calling at the Cape, if inducement offers, the River Built Ship "CATHERINE," of 630 Tons, CHARLES SAMUEL EVANS, Commander, will have quick dispatch. For freight or passage apply to Captain EVANS, at the Office of Messrs. FORBES AND CO.—Bombay, 18th May 1840.

FOR LIVERPOOL direct, the fine Ship "SHANNON," of 758 Tons, ADAM KELLOCK, Commander, has good accommodation for passengers, and, having a considerable part of her Cargo engaged, will have quick despatch. For Freight or Passage apply to Capt. KELLOCK at the office of Messrs. FORBES AND CO. Bombay, 18th May, 1840.

FOR LIVERPOOL—The First Class Ship "ORESTES," 529 Tons, THOS. SMITH, Commander, will sail early in May, and has superior accommodations for passengers. For freight or Passage apply to Captain SMITH or to Messrs. HIGGINSON and CARDWELL.—Meadow Street, 18th May 1840.

FOR LIVERPOOL—The fine first class Ship "WILLIAM SHAKPLES," of 791 Tons, Wm. JONES, Commander, will have quick despatch. For freight or passage apply to Captain JONES, or to Messrs. HIGGINSON and CARDWELL.—Bombay, 18th May 1840.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Bombay, will hold an Ordination in the Cathedral on Trinity Sunday, the fourteenth day of June next. Divine Service will commence at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, of which Candidates for Holy Orders for the Diocese of Bombay are requested to take notice, and to forward their respective names and papers to the Registrar of the Diocese of Bombay, on or before the first day of June next.

By order of the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Bombay.
H. A. WOODHOUSE,
Registrar of the Diocese.
Bombay, 15th May 1840.

ICE—It is intimated for general information, that the original plan of taking for the use of the Byculla Club 40 Tons of Ice, to be divided into so many Shares is now abandoned, and any persons applying at the Fort Ice House, can get what quantity they please.
Club House, 17th May 1840.

LOST near the NEW ENTRANCE FORT GATE, a Pair of SPECTACLES, in a Red Case with TORTOISE SHELL FRONTS and SILVER SIDES, whoever will bring the same to this Office will be rewarded if required.

NOTICE.

WANTED a few good able English Compositors, salaries handsome. Apply to the Printer of this paper.
Gazette Office, 18th May 1840.

SALE BY AUCTION.

ON Thursday the 21st Instant, at the usual hour, at their Rooms, in Meadow Street, SMITH AND CO. will expose for Sale, by Public Auction, an extensive Invoice of Earthenware, containing every variety of article of this sort necessary for domestic purposes, and including Jugs, Plates of all descriptions, Tea Cups and Saucers variously patterned, Ewers, Basins, Tea Pots of sizes, and various other useful and necessary utensils:—Also a Quantity of very handsome Morocco Leather, Pocket Books of sizes; Handsome Flower Vases, Mirrors, Bussora Carpets, Gun wadding of several sizes, Double barrelled Guns with caps complete, some casks of rejected Beer, Pieces of Ladies dresses, Cambrics, Gingham, Blue Nankins, with various other articles, and at the same time a number of articles of domestic Furniture.

At NOON, such Horses or conveyances as may offer.

Meadow Street, 18th May 1840.

ADVERTISEMENT.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

IT having come to the knowledge of the Directors of the Bank of Bombay, that parties have been subjected to a charge in the Bazar for converting Bank Notes into specie, they deem it necessary to inform the Native community that Cash can always be obtained at the Bank Office for Bombay Bank Notes, free of Charge.

By order of the Directors,
W. W. CARGILL,
Actg. Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 14th May 1840.

ભાંડેર. બંધાર

યુગબંધની બેંક
બેંકની નોટનાં નાણાં. ૭૫૧૧૧૧૧૧
બંધાર મો. લો. ૧૦૦૦. ૫૦૦. ૨૦૦. ૧૦૦. ૫૦. ૨૦. ૧૦. ૫. ૨. ૧.
બેંકની નોટનાં નાણાં. ૭૫૧૧૧૧૧૧
બંધાર મો. લો. ૧૦૦૦. ૫૦૦. ૨૦૦. ૧૦૦. ૫૦. ૨૦. ૧૦. ૫. ૨. ૧.
બેંકની નોટનાં નાણાં. ૭૫૧૧૧૧૧૧
બંધાર મો. લો. ૧૦૦૦. ૫૦૦. ૨૦૦. ૧૦૦. ૫૦. ૨૦. ૧૦. ૫. ૨. ૧.

આદર્શનાં નોટનાં નાણાં. ૭૫૧૧૧૧૧૧
બંધાર મો. લો. ૧૦૦૦. ૫૦૦. ૨૦૦. ૧૦૦. ૫૦. ૨૦. ૧૦. ૫. ૨. ૧.

اشتعار

ازین جا بنام مرمان سنی را
خبر داده می شود که برای حصول
نمودن روپیه نوٹ بینک مندی را
در بازار مردمان را خرچ می شود
چنین خبر به مختار کاران بیک مندی را
معلوم و مقهور گردید برای همی اهل
مندی را ظاهر و ما هر می تضایند که
روپیه نوٹ بینک مندی را خرچ از
افیس بینک مندی مدام به جوی
حاصل خواهد شد
از حکم مختار کاران بیک
د بلی یو د بلی یو کیا رک
آکندیک سکر تاري و تري جی آر
تا بیخ ۱۴ من سنه ۱۸۴۰

जाहीर खबर

मंडईचे पेढो
वाजारांत को काम या पेढिचा चिन्हा वटो
वामे नेचन विकायो कागतात असे या पेढिचे
कामदारांचे नजरेस आखावून त्या कामदारांचे
राम हि गोष्ट को काम कळविणे अवश्य आहे
को. मंडईचे पेढिचे नोटांचा पेका काही वटा
व नपडतां रोख पेढिचे हापिंगंत मिळेल.
पेढिचे कामदारांचे
डकुमावून
डकु. डकु. कारजिच.
आगटिंग सेक्ते तारी व चेजर.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

MESSRS. ROBERT FRITH AND CO. will submit for Sale by Public Auction on Wednesday the 27th May, all that valuable property known as the Bombay Gazette Newspaper, together with the Types, Printing Presses, and the whole of the Stock and Effects connected therewith.—Further particulars of which will appear in a future publication.
—Bombay, 18th May 1840.

LONDON MADE SADDLERY.

MESSRS. ROBERT FRITH AND CO. have received for Sale on Commission, an Invoice of the above from a first rate Maker, consisting of Buggy Harness, Gentlemen's Saddles and Bridles, Martingales, Horse Cloth &c. &c.

ON Wednesday, the 20th Instant, will be sold at the Rooms of Messrs. ROBERT FRITH AND CO., a quantity of Prime Hams and Cheese, landed from the Ship *Comptent*. Further particulars of the sale will appear hereafter.

NOTICE.

FOR SALE—At this Office, THE CALENDAR AND DIRECTORY for the present year, with the ARMY, CIVIL, AND INDIAN NAVY LISTS, EUROPEAN INHABITANTS, corrected to the latest possible date, and the list of H. H. the Nizam's Army.—It likewise contains regulations relating to the three services and to the Mercantile Community, with a variety of useful Tables and other matter, printed on English Paper in new Types. As only a limited number of copies is struck off, gentlemen desirous of having the CALENDAR AND DIRECTORY are requested to make early applications. MARRYATT'S CODE OF SIGNALS of the latest Edition now in the Press, will form a separate Book, and delivered to Subscribers in a few days.
Bombay Gazette Office, 18th May 1840.

FOR SALE, at the Gazette Office;
Respondentia Bonds, each. Rs. 1
Ship's Articles. Rs. 1
Policies of Insurance. Rs. 1
Bills of Exchange, per set. Ans. 8
Interest Bonds. Rs. 8
Bills of Lading. Rs. 8
Powers of Attorney, each. Rs. 8
All orders for Letter-Press, and Copper-Plate Printing, will be punctually attended.—Bombay, 18th May 1840.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

With reference to the Notification issued from this Department under date the 13th ultimo, the attention of the public is particularly called to the circumstance, that an earlier date than is usual, (vizt. the 23rd of May) has been fixed on, for the despatch of the Steamer with the Mail for June next.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.
E. M. WOOD, Lieut. Col. Secy. to Govt.

NOTIFICATION.

It is the intention of the Honorable the Governor in Council to despatch a Steamer from Bombay to the Persian Gulf with a Mail for England, on the 22d of June.

Arrangements have been ordered to be made, to secure, as far as practicable, the safe and speedy passage of the Mails from Bussora to Beyroot, but it is essential that letters both private and public be made of small dimensions, that the Mail bags may be light.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council
E. M. WOOD, Lieut. Col. Secy to Govt.

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND MERCHANTILE REGISTER.

COMMERCIAL REMARKS.—Saturday, May 16th, 1840.

With the exception of a sensation in the Cotton Market owing to some considerable purchases, and very few arrivals from the northward in consequence of the prevailing southerly winds, we have little change of consequence to notice in the state of our markets since our last.—Prices of our staple commodity are nominally Rs. 3 @ 4 a candy higher, but on account of the circumstances mentioned these rates are likely to give way on the first arrivals, there being no Broach or Surat Cotton at present on the green for sale.

EUROPE GOODS.

PIECE GOODS.—The following are some of the principal sales during the week.

	Rs.	A.
500 Pieces Bleached Jaconets.	2	9
500 " Do. No. 2.	2	13
500 " Do. " 3.	3	1
500 " Do. " 4.	3	10
500 " Do. " 5.	4	6
500 " Do. " 6.	4	14
500 " Do. " 7.	5	6
700 " Grey Madapollams, 45 inches.	4	8
3000 " Do.	2	9
400 Pieces Bleached Longcloths.	7	2
1000 " White Mulla No. 4.	4	0
1000 " Single Colour prints.	3	8
2500 " Lappets Scarfs, 3½ yds.	2	4
1750 " Do.	2	3
900 " Pines.	5	12
200 " Hair Cord Dorias.	2	14
2000 Bags Siam Sugar.	5	2
325 Candies Bar Iron.	41	0

METALS.—Have as usual declined a little on the approach of the monsoon which prevents their exportation coastwards and leaves them for some months on dealers hands; but considering the season prices continue favorable.

THE MONEY MARKET.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.—Have steadily gone on improving in value for the last month or two, and there is some demand for even the 4 per cent Loans, which is no doubt attributable in some measure to the late addition to our circulating medium, which has also no doubt had its effect in supporting the price of Cotton.

There is no alteration of any consequence in exchanges either with Calcutta or London.

ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

LETTER No. 3.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

MY DEAR B.—I never seed such a frite as I was ater the Musqueteers had been a bitin on me. One of my eyes was shut up, and I was all hover with red spots has hif I'd ad the small Pocks. Poor Liddy was wass, and has for Sukey Smith as hadn't no Kur-

tins, she was almost extirpated by there exasperations. McFattle says as we shall got used to 'em by and by, and praps we shall by the time there aint nothin more on us left to bite. Owsomever I must say has they hay baited in their haggrawashun sinse; and last nite we went to a Ball at Government ouse. Now for the last 4 or 5 days youve no hidean vot lots hof pepul as bin to see us—who seems mightily taken with me and axes me ater poor Bull and. I'm afraid as youve bin a himitath off him and a puttin me bin the lugeen papers has I was axed now I liked Mulligotorney and vether, I wore a flannin wich maid me as red as a Turkey Cock. The ladies in Bombay is mighty kind and battentif, and has generally a wery binterestin happeance, they as cum to sea us was halmost all marrid and Major Muggins wisperd to me, as the Bombay fever was wery prewalent which he said haccounted for it, so says I "I ope I shant catch it" Ah which they all fell a lafin tho I dont no why. The Bachilders his nice young fellurs hall in red and gold laee but tend hup to the throate as if they was afard to catch cold, but lauk they must be mortal ot this wether. I always axes 'em to take Bfer, and they seems to like it.—and hindeed its wery "perspiring lickur" as Unicorn More says hof the jews of the grape and if I was a Polit I would hindeit hay hode on it. McFattle says as hit as bin dun and is callid Ery Wet, and goes to the tune of Cherry ripe—Now for the Ball we went in the Majurs Shigrumph roh and hapiwrid maid a blaze of lite. Two dashin yung haid the scamps stept out a bowin, so purritte like; all bedaubd with gold laee, and "Hallow me Maum" says one and marches me hup the steps in full glory, and takes me hup to the Borough Baby as they calls the lady hof the ouse in lngee, who said as she was wery appy to make my acquaintance, and says I my Lady, says I, I'm wery proud says I, and has for the grate man he's a partikler jolly nice gen. tulman, and axed me hif I'd begun my shufflaneers, so I spexes you agin of shoeing me hup and hif I finds you are you may bid a dukes to my memori-alls. The musick struck hup and the Quodrills was set a goin. A yung Hoffer cam hup to me and axed me to danse. But sayed, "my days is hover Sir" for trickling on the lite hepatic Toe as Blitown says. But lauk I seed that hage goes for nothin in lngee, and that lots of pepul dances wether they is hold or not, and I seed one lady as hold as I am, I shud say (for etwixt you and I, I'm only 48 and a arf) and quite as lussy a figing hin an bout and as for the hold gentelmen I told you afore, as they calls 'em hall Boys, and one Hoffer with a wite d was a waling uncommon precoshusly. Ater this we ad a supper, Major Muggins tuk me hin and we got be squeezed hinter a seat at last, and a wery fine supper hit was only I was two ot to heat, so we ad a littl Shampain. By the way I observes as the lngee sarvants his wery himpudent.

If you wants anythink and calls for it in an urry, they calls out Liar directly, a Parshee chap seed so to me, and says I "no more a Liar than you, you Parshua Willan." But McFattle say as liar means brot in the lngee Tong, han if so, I was cite as wen he said liar he never brot nothin, and didnt for 5 minits ater but I nose McFattle honly said so to Parsaene me as I was wery benignant at such himpudence. Hatterc supper they danced agin, but Liddy and I was tired, so we got into the Shigrumph and went ouse. McFattle and Majur Muggins stayed for a sekund supper hand Sukey Smith told me (henter nouse) in conference as they cum ouse wery non corpus about 5 hin the moriu in Pol Keys and the Polkeys men put 'em to bed, but its a gettin late and Murphys his a cumin hover me with his drowsy Influenza so good nite, and cum soon to see yours to cummand.

DOROTHEA RAMSROTTOM.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BIRTH—At Mazagon, on Friday Morning the 15th Instant, Mrs. T. T. Vongeyer, of a Son.

MILITARY ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

May 13.—Cadet R. M. Johnstone, from England.
do. 15.—Ensign B. Kay from Bhewndy.
do. do.—Ensign Dunsterville, 19th Regiment from do.
do. 16.—Lieut. Col. Marshall, 25th Regiment from Mahabulshwar.
do. do.—Major Declauzeau, Artillery from Ahmedabad.

DEPARTURES.

May 15.—Assits. Surgeon Pinkerton; M. D. to Persian Gulph.
do. do.—Capt. A. M. D. Elder, 1st E. Regiment to Kurraek.
do. 16.—Lieut. W. R. Simpson, M. Battn. to Mahabulshwar.
do. do.—Bt. Capt. S. C. Baldwin, 20th Regiment N. L. to Bhooj.

SHIPPING ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS—May 15. Ship James Pattison, James Cromart, Master, from Sydney 8th March.
do. do. Ship Cestrian, Thomas Armstrong, Master, from Liverpool 28th Dec. 1839. *Passenger*,—Antonio Pascold.
do. do. Ship David Clark, W. B. Mills, Master, from Aden 25th April. *Passenger*—Lieut. Morison, 24th Regt. N. L., in charge of Troops 173 Native Soldiers.

do. do. Ship Helen, G. Setford, Master, from Red Sea, Juddah 12th March, Hodeida 9th April, Afocha 17th do. and Aden 27th do. *Passenger*—47 Natives.

do. 17. H. C. Brig Taptee, Lieut. H. * A. Drought, Commanding from Cochín 22d, Calicut 27th April, and Mangalore 9th May. *Passengers*—Mrs. Moore, Captain Moore, Mr. Wallace, and Frances, servant.

do. do. Ship Sir Herbert Herschel, James Knox, Master, from Calicut 12th May. *Passenger*—H. M. Morley Esq.

do. do. Barque Sir Herbert Compton, F. S. Boulton, Master, from Bushire 1st and Muscat 10th May. *Passengers*—3 Natives.

SAILED—May 14. Barque Neptune, W. J. Ferris Master, to London. *Passengers*—Major J. Crawford, Capt. H. W. Brett, Artillery, Lieut. J. A. Evans, Lieut. J. M. Glasco.

do. do. Ship Lady East, Thomas Robinson, Master, to London.

Do. do. Brig Fitzroy, Moombaruck Abdulla Ally Nacodah, to Siam. Passengers.—23 Natives.
Do. 16. The E. I. C. Steamer Hugh Lindsay, Lieut. J. Frushard Comg. to the Persian Gulf.

SHIPPING IN THE HARBOUR.

R. I. C. VESSELS.—Steamers Semiramis, Berenice, Cleopatra, and Victoria.
Ceylon Govt. Steamer Seaforth, The E. I. C. Receiving Ship Hastings; Brig Tiptoe, Sloop Olive, Schooner Constantine, Shannon, and Cutter Margaret.
MERCHANT VESSELS.—Beaure, Caudry, Hydroos, Cornwallis, Adelaide, Fort William, Lancaster, Hydroos, Colonel Newall, Lord Castle, Mahomed, Abbottsford, Dowlutpursad, Cauderbox Khala Moombaruck, Gondolier, Kirkman Finlay, Orestes, Regular, Rangoon, Lady Feversham, Mor, Mahamud, Doulat Savoy, Mayaram Dayaram, Faize, Allam, Baroon, Shah Allam, Ksarovic, Moffatt, Soobrow, Lady Grant, Wm. Sharples, John Bull, Bucephalus, Eleanor Lancaster, Caroline, Romeo, John Knox, Shannon, Maria, Inglis, Singapore, Pittambar, Savoy, Barbara, Earl of Clare, Bombay Castle, Lowjee Family, Adele, Brenda, Asia Felix, Tenamara, Catherine, James Pattison, Cestrian, David Clark, Helen, Sir Herbert Herschel, and Sir Herbert Compton.
PORTUGUESE.—Brig Esperanza, and Simplicia.
FRENCH.—Barque Augustus.

TIME OF HIGH WATER.

	MORN.	AFT.
MAY 1840.		
18th Monday.	0 4	0 20
19th Tuesday.	0 37	0 54

Latest advices Received.

From London..... 5TH APRIL.
" Paris..... 6TH DO.

LATEST DATES OF INDIAN NEWS.

Calcutta.....	May 6th.
Delhi.....	6th.
Agra.....	7th.
Madras.....	9th.
Ceylon.....	April 28th.
China.....	March 27th.

DIARY OF THE WEEK.

May 18—Monday.
19—Tuesday.—Dunstan. Dispute at Canton with the Chinese Authorities 1831.
20—Wednesday.
21—Thursday.
22—Friday.—Princess of Hamburg born, 1770.
23—Saturday.
24—Sunday.—5th Sunday after Easter.—Regulation Sunday.—Queen Victoria born, 1819.—Moon Last Quarter

RATES OF GOVT. STOCK, 16TH MAY 1840.

4 per Cent—1835	36.....	at 97 8 98
4 per Cent—1832	33.....	at 103 8 104
5 per Cent—1829	30.....	at 111 8 112
5 per Cent—1825	26.....	

according to No....

THE GAZETTE.

Monday, May 18, 1840.

We have to announce the following arrival of vessels since our last; May 15, Ship *James Pattison*, James Cromart, Master, from Sydney 8th March; Do. Ship *Cestrian*, T. Armstrong, Master, from Liverpool 23th December; Do. Ship *Helen*, G. Setford, Master, from Judia 12th March, Hodeida 9th, Mocha 17th and Aden 22th April. Passengers—47 Natives; Do. Barque *David Clark*, W. B. Mills, Master, from Aden 25th April. Passengers—Lieut. Morrison in charge of Troops; May 17, H. C. Brig *Tiptoe*, Lieut. H. A. Drought, Comg. from Cochin 22d, Calicut 29th April, and Mangalore 9th May. Passengers—Captain and Mrs. Moore, Mr. Wallace, and Frances, servant; Do. Ship *Sir John Herschel*, James Knox, Master, from Calicut 12th May. Passenger—H. M. Morley, Esq.; Do. Barque *Sir Herbert Compton*, F. S. Boulton, Master, from Bushire 1st and Muscat 10th May. Passengers—3 Natives.—Spoke the Barque *John William Dare* on the 5th instant, all well.—Saw the *Emily* standing out of Muscat on the 5th instant, 8 A. M.

We should be very glad to see an order for some alteration in the dress, both of officers and men proceeding to Church during this most oppressive season. In Calcutta, Madras, and Ceylon, we have been given to understand that the Europeans are uniformly dressed in white jackets, which look neat and must increase the comfort of the wearers. If officers were also permitted as in Madras to wear the shell jacket, open with a regimentally cut white waistcoat under it, we think many a wince from Church who dread the infliction of a buttoned up coat in this suffocating month, would fill the half deserted aisles of the Cathedral. We have no doubt that the subject only requires a proper representation to the authority which presides over such affairs, and whose measures have hitherto evinced every desire to improve the comforts of the service, consistent with due regard to its efficiency and strict discipline.

We are enabled to lay before our readers News from Singapore to the 15th April, and from China to the 27th March, which we have extracted from the *Englishman*. The first item is the death of the Empress of whom a short Biographical sketch is given, and we find that female influence is as great in China as in other parts of the Globe, and that Ladies have as great a stake in the Celestial Political world as in merry England. The Nation is to go into mourning for a month, and the Mandarins are not to shave for a hundred days, so we think they may chance to get a lot of Ships Barbers from the English Fleet, who will no doubt rather than *con amore*.

Liu is acting Drill Sergeant to 3000 Men near Canton, and is teaching the Fockees a double sword exercise, which from the de-

scription is very much like the Brush and Shovel clatter of the Sweeps on May Day. We rather fancy Liu will find that the Jack-Tars and Soldiers are not like a flight of Crows to be driven away by an uproar, but rather like the Bees when they go to hive will settle and close nearer to them the more clangour they make. If people were to be mauled with words Liu would be a second Hercules, he has compassionately permitted the Portuguese Trade at Macao to be re-opened, and makes out that the English have been driven from Macao, when it is notorious that they are there still, and mean to remain. Jonathan is getting up his Dander, and some Captains are calculating upon turning into the Chinese Naval service at the moderate price of 1,000 Spanish Dollars a month, we guess Fockee will not be such a fool. The American Consul however repudiates the measure. It appears also that consequent upon the Death of the Empress, disturbances in Peking are rumoured while the Mandarins have been setting a Temple on Fire, and as this is the fifth case of Swing in the Imperial palace, the Emperor is about to try a little beheading as a sedative. The royal family seem in confusion and one Prince has been misbehaving, and in consequence is sent to serve in the army. Recruits of his stamp we should fancy would be no acquisition in times like the present. The heir apparent is a child of 7 or 8 years of age, the Emperor is in his dotage and the probability is, that the attack of the English will cause such a revolution in the Empire, as will place China in a different position with regard to Europe to what she has ever yet occupied.—With all their blustering we are of opinion, that not a shot will be fired and it will be well for the interests of humanity, if such should prove the case however disappointing to our Naval and Military Friends.—a victory over an unwelcome enemy is neither glorious or satisfactory. The results we anticipate will be such a change in the Celestial Foreign Policy as will favor the introduction of European arts and literature, and promote the views of the Christian the Philosopher and Philanthropist, as well as the Warrior, the Politician, and the Merchant.

We have heard it rumoured that an unfavorable reply has been received from Government to the recommendation of the bench of Magistrates, "that Lotteries should be established in Bombay for the purpose of making improvements in the town, as in Calcutta and Madras." We are truly sorry for this, as there are many parts which sadly require improvement, but if there are no funds, why of course matters must remain as they are. If the refusal to establish such a measure went to render our fellow Citizens more moral by keeping temptation out of their reach, even at the expense of much salutary advantages to the public in other respects, we should feel it our duty to be one of the opponents of the scheme, but unless a veto be put upon the introduction of Calcutta and Madras Lottery Tickets into the Bombay Presidency, we contend that the evil, if evil it be, notoriously exists in Bombay already. That in the shape of raffles and what are termed in England, little Go's, much fraud and deception are practised on the Society of Bombay without the check which an openly acknowledged system of Lottery placed under proper surveillance, would afford. Moreover in the front of the Sheet Almanac, we find the names of several parties set down as Lottery agents for Calcutta and Madras, and believe that they drive a thriving Trade. They make cluns on Tickets, which if not a lottery on a Lottery, an imperium in imperio, why we understand nothing of the matter. We have all the disadvantages with none of the advantages, while Calcutta and Madras are being beautified with Bombay raffles and laughing at the prudery and squeamishness of the strait laced Ducks!!

Our Madras friends are about to imitate us in Bombay by getting up a Chartered Bank, and we have extracted an article from the *Spectator* thereon. A Government Bank existed before, but it was limited in its provisions, and subject to the arbitrary supervision of Government officers who alone consulted its interests, without reference to the public. Thus will Madras possess two Banks, and we rather think that the threatened establishment of the Branch of the Bank of Central Asia has given a fillip to the tardy measures of the Mul Millionaires. When are we to have a Joint Stock Bank here! Oh ye slow men of Bombay? Where is your enterprise and what do you wait for? You sit calmly looking on while active measures are brewing to deprive you of a chance of success if delayed but a little while longer. Strike then while the Iron is hot, and do not allow the cockneys to carry away your capital, and erow over you in your own island.

(From the *Bombay Courier*, May 16.)

"From the Advertisement in four languages in this day's journal, it will be seen that the directors of the Bank of Bombay having found out that their notes were at a discount in the Bazar, have issued a notice that they will cash them themselves in their own office free of all Charge."

We were not a little astonished at the view taken by the *Courier* in the issue of Saturday of the Bank Advertisement, which we have extracted above. So far from inferring that the Bank Paper was at a discount in the Bazar the Notice merely went to put the Native Public on their guard against the tricks of the Shroffs and Soucars. We always knew that the *Courier* was adverse to the Institution of the Bank of Bombay, but that such a paragraph should have been misunderstood and

made the subject of sarcastic remark on the part of our contemporary does surprise us. Every body who has for any time resided in this country and is acquainted with the rogues of Shroffs in Bazaars, is aware that the introduction of any new measure in the monetary system, will probably at first induce fraudulent and cheating attempts on the part of the Native Money changers. The great bulk of the Native population can neither write nor read their idea of a note for money is comprised in a Hoondie, which always has certain days to run, and which when pressed for Coin, they have been in the habit of getting cashed in advance by the sacrifice of a percentage to the tribe of blood sucking Shroffs. To show how much this is the case in the present instance, we are informed upon undoubted authority that it has become a common practice for a set of Money Changers to congregate near the doors of the Bank of Bombay, at an early hour in the morning. It opens for business at 10 A.M. Natives who have occasion for an early supply of cash for their Master's Bazar expenses or any other purpose &c., want change for a ten Rupee Note. They come to the Bank and not finding it open, a Shroff is at hand who obligingly says "if you will give me 3 Pice a Rupee, I will change your Note now." The man is pressed for time and consents, but can such transactions as these be held up as a proof of the depreciation of the Bank Paper in the opinion of the Natives, or can the acts of a few rascals be held to convey the general sentiments of the respectable Native Public. We had hoped for greater liberality on the part of our Contemporary, and only trust that he has taken a hasty view of the matter as any reflection on the credit of a Mined institution is like a stain on female reputation, which should be *sans tache et sans reproche*.

We have extracted from the *U. S. Journal* for April, Lord Howick's motion, in the Commons on the rate at which the rupee is issued to the Soldier. It sets the question in a proper light, and appears particularly to bear on the Troops serving in the Bombay and Madras Presidencies. The President of the Board of Control essayed to prove that ten pence was more than a shilling. We wish he would try the application of the argument to his own salary. There is one subject for congratulation that the debate has done some good, and that an extra allowance is about to be issued to our brave European Soldiers of the Bombay and Madras Presidencies to the extent of 45,000 £ per annum. Their late honorable exertions in the field entitle them to every consideration, and we only hope the Men of the Company's R-gimen's will receive the same allowance. We are certain that so far from expecting compensation for times past, that the ranks of the Army will receive any addition to their pay or approximation to their rights with gratitude. The English soldier is too well disciplined and too little mercenary to care for arrears. Give him a present measure of relief and he will look forward to a brighter day with no gloomy reminiscence, and will drink the toast of "Better luck still" with a livelier eye, and a fuller pocket.

Latest China News.

CHINA.—The shipping report of the week announces two arrivals from this quarter; the French barque *Robert le Diable* from Whampoa the 18th, and the British schooner *Venus* from Macao the 28th ult. by which we have received the *Canton Register* of the 17th and the *Canton Press* of the 17th and 14th of that month—but a previous arrival has already enabled us to lay before our readers some extracts from the preceding March numbers of the *Register* and that of the 17th contains no intelligence of any moment.

Since writing as above the arrival of the *Charles Forbes*, from Macao the 22d ultimo; has been reported, and we have received by her the *Canton Press* of the 21st March and private advices of the same date; but neither contain intelligence of any great importance, unless it be an Edict authorising the re-opening of the Portuguese trade of Macao. In this Edict the Chinese authorities are considerate enough to assume that the English have been driven forth from Macao, albeit they are therein very snugly located—and where to all appearance they will be allowed to remain unmolested. In a private letter however we find the following view taken of the position of foreigners at Macao in the alternative of hostilities: "I have no doubt the first thing the Chinese will do, will be to take possession of Macao, and then the inhabitants will probably have reason enough to lament that they did not in time allow the English to defend them, I cannot deny that I think we are here in a critical situation, as it is probable that the first sail of the squadron, or first Steamer, arriving off Macao will cause great excitement; nor do I think it impossible that the Chinese will then insist on garrisoning the forts, and perhaps attempt doing so by force, and the Celestial soldiers being the refuse of the People, though they have no stomach for fighting, would probably give themselves up to robbery and all sorts of outrages, and with impunity too. If the Chinese do not intend some such project as the occupation of Macao, I can see no reason for their keeping so large an armed force in the immediate vicinity of Macao which they write from Canton, is still being increased."

There were some indications among the American residents at Canton of an intention to move to Macao, consequent upon the reports which had reached of the impending hostilities—one of their firms had issued a circular intimating that they found themselves under the necessity of refusing further consignments of English property, or commissions of any description—and it was expected there would be a general withdrawal to Macao, as soon as they had managed to close their present business at Canton. It was expected that the retirement of the American firms from Canton, in conjunction with a new order prohibiting vessels from Whampoa with deck cargo, and the prospect of hostilities with Britain would materially affect the export of Tea, which some of our correspondents do not expect to exceed 23 millions of lbs. for the season, should a force arrive—and a fall in the price of Teas seemed to be confidently looked forward to on the Chinese finding that it was the intention of the Americans to quit Canton.

The Papers report the decease of Tsoukwang's Empress, and some strange disturbances at Peking. The Opium market was in a very unsettled state; some holders being willing to sell at dollars 500; but the more extensive dealers were holding out for dollars 650 a 700 for Patna. Freight still continued high, and first class Tonnage was all engaged at £7 and £8 per Ton. Exchange on England still 4s. 10d. 6 mos. and few transactions—on Bengal at Rs. 222.—*Singapore Free Press*, April 9.

(From the *Englishman*, May 6.)

The arrival from Singapore brings us intelligence to the 15th of April. The news from China extends to the 27th of March; but it is on the whole unimportant. The death of the Empress and the purposes of the Americans constitute the staple. We refer to the usual heads for extracts.

CHINA COMMERCIAL NEWS.

We have been favoured with the following extract of a private letter from Singapore, dated 15th April. We trust that the report about the *Water Witch* is unfounded:

By the arrival of the *Charles Forbes* and *Caledonia* on the 8th and 9th instant, we have advices from Macao to 25th ult. The *Red Rover* with the December Overland mail had arrived, and in consequence of the intelligence of warlike preparations by the Bengal Government, the Americans had all given notice that they would receive no more consignments of English goods nor orders for produce, being desirous of winding up their affairs, and leaving Canton without delay. The Chinese were threatening to renew their attempt to destroy the English shipping at Toonkooy by means of fire rafts. H. M. S. *Druid* from Sydney 18th January arrived at Macao on the evening of the 24th ult. and sailed the following morning for Toonkooy. Reports had reached Macao that the *Water Witch* had been cut off on the coast (at Chimooy) by Mandarin boats, but it was generally believed at Macao, from which place it is said Chimooy is only two days' sail. A letter of 25th ult. says:—No further accounts of the *Water Witch*, the Chinese report her being taken on the coast. She had little or no Opium left, but a large amount of Treasure on board.

The export of Teas to Great Britain from 1st Oct. to 25th ult. only amounted to 15,000,000 lbs. but were expected to reach 22,000,000 lbs. by the end of April.—The following vessels were loading and engaged to load for Great Britain:—The *General Kyd*, *Royal Saxon*, *Mangalore*, *Frances Ann*, *Asia*, *Eliza Stewart* and *Glenely* for London, the *Penang* for Liverpool, the *Tyger* for the Clyde and the *Susan* for Leith.

Our latest dates from Batavia are to 4th inst. The Government sale of 1185 tubs of Japan Camphor took place on the 31st ult. and averaged f. 57 84 per half tub. The last Tin sale averaged f. 47 32. Coffee was in demand, and Padang had been bought as high as f. 29½ and Java, at f. 35 for shipment to England via Singapore, Exchange on London f. 13½, and not likely to decline. An arrival from Ternate at Batavia, reports the total destruction of that island by an earthquake on the 14th Feb. All descriptions of property had been annihilated, and the island was to be totally abandoned.—*Ibid*.

PROCLAMATION—SCARCITY OF FUEL.

Woo, acting magistrate of Heangshan district, &c., proclaims for the information of all.

As it is well known there are at present in the neighbourhood of Macao clouds of warboats, now for the fuel required for their use, it is right that the market price should be given, and not a cash below it. But I apprehend the dealers in fuel are suspicious of a consequence of present circumstances, and are afraid to collect and carry fuel for sale. It is, therefore, proper that I forthwith issue peremptory orders, and I direct all the dealers in fuel to make themselves fully acquainted with the contents of this proclamation.

All of ye should, as formerly, store up and carry about fuel for sale, proceeding with it to Macao without any fear; but you must not make it a scarce article in order to enhance the price. Oppose not. A special proclamation, 2nd moon, 1st day, 4th March. —*Canton Register*, March 17.

PROCLAMATION BY TSEANG.

Tseang, acting *Keun-min foo* of Macao, in Kwangchow, and rulers of the waters of the two heens, *Shunthi* and *Heang-Shan*, and examiner of the customs of Macao: issues these prohibitions in order to tranquillize these regions, against vagabonds producing increasing troubles.

Whereas Macao is a place where the natives and foreigners intermix in their intercourse in the market, I have found on examination that latterly there have been lawless miscreants in Macao, bent upon circulation idle stories, hoping thereby to create opportunities for stealing and robbing, and thus occasioning much false alarm; and lastly they have clubbed together to traverse the place! Either on the water or land to get mischievously drunk, committing malicious acts, or to spy out retired places for robbing and increasing troubles in the country and entailing injuries upon the natives and foreigners; these severally are worthy to be most minutely pointed out: besides the police are directed rigorously to seize, and the laws shall be fully executed. Moreover, this prohibitory proclamation is promptly issued and addressed to all classes of men for their full information.

Ye ought severally to do your duty quietly, observing the laws, while in the pursuit of a livelihood, cautiously regarding your own persons and lives—pungently repenting of your former errors. By no means fall into the net of the law, for your repentance then will be too late. Should you dare to serve sin without change, and as formerly give loose to your passions without fear, when once awakened you will be most severely dealt with. My words have gone forth—the law will follow. Most certainly there will be no forgiveness! Each should tremblingly obey—by no means oppose. A special edict. Tsoukwang, 20th year, 2d month, 3d day. (March 6th, 1840.)

Translated by I. J. R.

—*Ibid*.]

WARLIKE PREPARATIONS.

Governor Lin has enlisted about 3,000 recruits who are being drilled daily near Canton, in the military exercises of the bow, the spear, and the double sword. The latter is a weapon peculiar, we believe, to China. Each soldier is armed with two short and straight swords, one in each hand, which by being knocked against each other, produce a clangour which, it is thought, will intimidate the enemy.—*Canton Press*, March 21.

GOVERNOR LIN'S LETTER.

The Governor Lin had no sooner despatched his letter to the Queen of England, of which we gave a translation on the 11th January, and which was forwarded to England by the *Thomas Coutts*, the Captain of that vessel giving a receipt for the same, than he had it printed, published, and widely circulated for the edification of his countrymen, who no doubt, will think more highly than before of the Imperial

Commissioner, seeing him engaged in penning admonitions to foreign potentates.—*Ibid.*

THE GOVERNOR OF MACAO.

We translate the following from *O Portuguez da China* of 19th March, from which it will be seen that our much respected Governor of Macao has been appointed to the command of the forces at Goa. We are not aware whether his successor has yet been named.

"I hereby appoint Lieut. Colonel Adrian Accacio da Silva Pinto, to be Commandant of the armed forces of Goa, with same allowances enjoyed by his predecessor Viscount de Sa da Bandeira, President of the Council, Minister and Secretary for foreign affairs of the Navy, and Ultramarine possessions will see to have this carried into effect. Palace das Necessidades, 11th April, 1839.—The Queen.—Countersigned by the Viscount de Sa da Bandeira.—*Ibid.*

EDICT RE-OPENING THE PORTUGUESE TRADE.

Lin Viceroy of Kwangtung and Kwangse, &c. E. Fooyen of Kwangtung and Yu Hoppo of Canton &c. &c. hereby conjointly issue this proclamation that all men may know and understand.

Whereas on a previous occasion the English foreigners continued to reside at Macao and would not submit to be expelled, and whereas the Portuguese foreigners dared of their own accord to harbour the said English (against our express commands), therefore it was that at that time we declared the place shut and stopped their Trade.

But now it appears that the civil and military mandarins of Macao have petitioned us stating that the Portuguese foreigners, after receiving our previous proclamation, were filled with penitence and fear, and that even now all the English are already driven out of Macao. And it further appears that the Portuguese "barbarian eye" or Wei lo to (i.e. Procurator) has stated to the mandarin face to face, that after this they will never to all eternity dare to permit the English to enter Macao, or to harbour them there, thus opposing the laws, &c. &c. &c.

Now this coming before us, the said Viceroy, Fooyen, and Hoppo, and we having duly examined the same find from what the civil and military native authorities have petitioned us, that, from the deposition and circumstances of the Portuguese, these foreigners still cherish some fear of the laws at heart, for which reason we ought to permit them to resume their commercial intercourse as of old, thereby to manifest (Celestial) compassion, and for as much we now conjointly issue this our proclamation, addressed to all the shopkeepers of Macao to all the Traders and people of the other province, and to all those employed in stowing and transporting cargo. &c. &c. that they may thoroughly know and understand, all ye who are engaged in transporting on or down the cargo or merchandise of the Portuguese foreigners whether Export or Import, after the issuing of this proclamation it is permitted you to carry on your intercourse as heretofore, in due submission to the fixed regulation by which the said merchandise must be sent to the Custom house there to be duly inspected and taxed for duty, after which it may be conveyed away for consumption; but ye are not permitted clandestinely to convey any goods or merchandise belonging to the English foreigners, or illicitly mix them up with others to go in or out thereby trying to deceive us which will lead to a very severe investigation.

Let every one tremble and obey! Do not oppose a special proclamation! Taoukwang, 20th year, 2nd moon, 11th day. Canton, 6th March, 1840.

[Canton Press, March 21.]

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED. Amer. *Surat*, Pratt, from Manila. British *Sylph*, Viall, from Calcutta (left Sandheads) on the 18th January, and Singapore 13th February; *Red Rover*, Wright, left Sandheads 27th January, Singapore 18th February, and arrived at Tunkoo on the 18th March.

PASSENGER.—Per *Sylph*, Captain Wallace. SAILED.—British *Pennag*, for Liverpool; *Caledonia*, Burn, and *Charles Forbes*, Wills, for Singapore and Bombay; Amer. *Akbar*, for Manila.

PASSENGERS.—Per Sir *Charles Forbes*, Mr. R. H. Hunter, Captain Dunbar.

The *Good Success* is expected from Bombay. Arrival in England from China, *Eliza*, Lay, and *Orwell*, Collard, on the 12th and 14th November.—*Ibid.*

CALCUTTA.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, MAY 1, 1840.

The Governor General and the Miss Edens request the pleasure of the company of Her Majesty's and the Hon'ble Company's Civil, Naval, and Military Servants, to a Ball and Supper on Monday, the 25th instant, at 9 o'clock, to celebrate Her Majesty's Birth day.

Parties who propose attending are requested to intimate their intentions to Captain Showers, on or before the 15th instant.

ST. G. D. SHOWERS, A. D. C.

MEETING AT THE TOWN HALL.

The *Bombay Courier*, which came in yesterday afternoon, contains an account of a meeting of the inhabitants, held at the Town Hall, for the purpose of addressing the Queen and Prince Albert on their marriage. No speeches were made on the occasion, but the fact of the address having been voted, involves a reproach to the people at this presidency, who exhibit a woful deficiency of loyalty on these occasions.—*Englishman*, May 2.

BARQUE VIRGINIE.

Great anxiety is entertained concerning the fate of the Barque "*Virginie*," Captain Barnard. This ill-fated vessel left Bombay on the 4th of February bound to Singapore, which port she had not reached on the 5th of April, the date of our latest intelligence.—*Comm. Adver.*, May 2.

A report was prevalent in town, on Thursday, that there had been a strike amongst the lascars on board the steamers proceeding to China; and that it was resolved to man those craft with Europeans. We have not been able to trace this rumour to its source, or indeed to establish that it has any foundation in fact. If, however, there is any reality in it, the project of furnishing these vessels with European crews is a sensible one for more reasons than that assigned. Should the steamers be destined to play a part in actual combats, it would be a preferable plan, as what we want is precisely that which shall give the fullest efficiency to the means employed, and our dependence, for the result of an engagement, would naturally be much greater when we know that our countrymen had to fight the craft through their business—than when we have to trust to lascars who can neither rival their activity or their hardihood.—*Ibid.*

SCIENTIFIC PARTY.

(From our own Reporters.)

On Thursday evening last, there was a Scientific Party held at the Government House. At 9 P. M. the Governor General took the chair, when Dr. O'Shaughnessy with his brilliant explanation on chemical operations managed the business of the evening to the entire gratification of all the gentlemen that were present, pursuant to the invitation of his Lordship. The company consisted chiefly of the Honorable members of the Supreme Council, and the Secretaries of Government, as well as other gentlemen of civil and military services, the Nawab of Chitpore, Raja Kalikrishna, Raja Narendrakrishna Bahadurs, &c.

These were the subject matters well described by the learned Doctor,

1. On Camera obscura.
2. On Magnetic attraction,
3. On Galvanic shocks.

The Doctor then addressed the Company to deliver again his lectures on future days, at the Government House, on other useful topics. The meeting dispersed at half past 10.—*Ibid.*

ON DIT.

It is rumoured that the Register in the Military Department, (Mr. A. Heberlett) is to succeed Captain R. J. H. Birch as Assistant Secretary, and that an appointment of an officer from the Army, as usual drawn up and sanctioned, was recalled at the eleventh hour, from the Gazette Office when, it is remembered, that Mr. Heberlett has been in the office for a period of twenty five years and upwards, which must have afforded him sufficient opportunities of becoming familiar with the whole of the routine duties of the office, a better appointment could not be made; further, this will be an addition to the numerous instance daily occurring of Unconvenanted servants, being thought capable and trustworthy for offices formerly monopolized by the Convenanted. It is a good proof of the disposition of Government to foster talents and reward merit, wherever existing. So much for the grumbings of the East Indians, so much for those who would say, that talents grow in a peculiar soil, let us have no more of this for what other effect can it produce on the minds of those whom we wish to interest in our behalf, than that we are a discontented, grumbling, idle set.—*Ibid.*

NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES.

(From the Delhi Gazette, May 6.)

We sincerely hope that the report of six new regiments being about to be raised and a large increase to the artillery, may be true.

Orders from Home, we are assured on creditable authority, have been received for the formation of a strong Army of observation which is to remain in Afghanistan.—*Ibid.*

In addition to the store established by Messrs. Aratoon & Co we hear that Messrs. Jehangner Nusservanjee & Co. at present one of the best and most respectable establishments among the native shopkeepers of Bombay, are about to establish a branch at Ferozopore, and we hope our up-country friends at that station, Loodianah, Cabul &c. &c. will support and encourage them.—*Ibid.*

DELHI.—There appears to be no chance of our Journal being twitted this season as the Chronicle of parties, balls, or theatricals, unless some extraordinary circumstances take place.

The weather is certainly against any exertion, while a blustering wind blowing from the East, renders the Tatties useless, Toofaan succeeds Toofaan without cooling the Atmosphere, and the real "hot winds" would be an agreeable change.

The "Fire King" has commenced his reign of terror, and great devastation has been committed in the City during the past week.

ARRIVALS.—28th ult., 2d Lieut. Strachey, Engineers, to join the Sappers.

Major R. Forster, 3d instant, from Shikawattie.

DEPARTURES.—1st inst., Lieut. Bremner, 64th Regt., on sick leave to Mussoorie.

Lieut. Corsar, 64th Regiment, to Mussoorie.

Ensign Young 64th Regiment, to Mussoorie.

4th Inst., Capt. Hardwick, 10th Regiment, general leave to Mussoorie.—*Ibid.*

Another toofaan and, thank providence, a heavy fall of hail and rain, has just taken place; we hope it may bring us a favourable change of temperature and wind.—*Ibid.*

(From the Agra Ukhbar, May 7.)

Captain Conolly had gone on an expedition to Khaf-rison, a dangerous undertaking, but from the reported disposition of the Kaffirs, as they are called, to unite with us, holding out prospects of advantage. They are, it is known, very inimically disposed towards the Mussulmans, at whose hands they have received the most cruel persecutions, and this may dispose them to a friendly reliance upon us, who by the barbarous fanaticism of the followers of Moolahmud, are likewise styled Kaffirs.

Capt. Abbot reached Khiva in February: a letter was received from him dated the 14th of that month; he gives but little news, mentions that the Russians had not crossed the Steppes, and that in consequence of the snow lying deep on the ground, they had halted. The Usbeks who attempted to attack them, were easily put to flight, a six pounder ball was brought into Khiva, and shown about as a curiosity. Abbot further says, there are great barbarians, and musser between 15 and 20,000 armed men, but will not stand for an instant against the Russians. Sir A. Burnes says the Russians have been at Khiva for some time.

Sadut Khan and another Chief have persuaded the people of Bajour to rebel against Meer Allum, who lately came into pay a visit to Sir W. M., and are now in possession of the Fort and City. The rebels muster strong, and have 20 guns in the Fort. It would take some time to subdue them, their country being difficult of access, mountainous, and intersected with deep and rapid rivers and ravines. Meer Allum the ex-King is perfectly independent of Shah Soojah, neither have the Kings of Bajour ever paid tribute to the Kings of Cabool, yet notwithstanding this, and although we have no right to interfere, if Capt. E. Conolly cannot amicably arrange matters—troops will most probably be sent to Bajour, which is some 20 miles beyond Peshawar. The Army fortunate in having an officer in command of them, that has an opinion of his own, for several times Sir W. Cotton with his usual foresight and judgment, has refused to enter into the wild and visionary schemes of the Envoy, and thereby saved his troops much petty annoyance, and many harassing marches and chawpas, which had they been undertaken, no honour or advantage could have been gained. And

when Sir W. Cotton leaves the country the wish is that our friends, the English, leave it also, as the Envoy will then have it all his own way, and be able to knock the troops about as much as he likes. A Campaign in the Ghilzee country is talked of, which would be pleasant enough as there is a good climate, no unfordable rivers to cross, or high rocks and snowy hills to scramble over like those that divide the Bajour country from Jellalabad.

MADRAS.

THE CIVIL SERVICES.

We give the following extract from the Asiatic Journal for December last, and though the state of the Madras Civil Service is different from that at Bombay, we still hope attention may be drawn to the cases of many of the junior Civilians on our side, who have not health to serve 22 years, and would be very thankful to retire after 12 years residence, on reduced annuities. Their Seniors, be it remembered, have the option in case of sickness of reverting to the Fund of 1818, but the juniors have no such advantage:—

"A letter from Bombay, states, that Sir James Carnac, having seen in the Asiatic Journal a petition from the Civil Service of Bombay to the Court of Directors, has instituted an inquiry into the real situation of that Service, and found that servants on the Bombay Establishment are many years behind (in promotion) the servants of Bengal, whilst the duties of the two Services remain the same; that men of eighteen and twenty years' standing are not on a footing with servants of ten years' standing, and that few, if any, have, after twenty years' service in Bombay, arrived at the head of any department, but remain as assistants.

The correspondent who sends us this information observes:—"It is hoped, now that the affairs of India are about to assume a favourable prospect, that the Court of Directors will take some steps to relieve a faithful and assiduous service of so great a grievance, and permit the multitude of superfluous pensions or annuities to be handed down and accepted by any servants that may feel inclined to leave the Service, commencing at the top of the list and descending to all who have served twelve years. A step of this nature would cause the Government no expense, for the annuities have become superfluous. The Service are unable to take them, as their salaries have been so much reduced, that they have not the means of paying the premium required by the Court, and the Service has consequently become stagnated, and hence has arisen much dissatisfaction. There are at this moment about eighteen superfluous annuities in Bombay belonging to the Civil Service. Should the Court adopt the plan proposed, it is possible that there may be a dozen servants of above twelve years' standing inclined to retire, which would afford considerable relief to the Service, and actually cost the Court nothing. For, according to their own calculation, an annuity when it became due would have been paid for, so that the Government have for the last fourteen years been deriving a great income from the annuities, which the Service have been unable to take, on account of the reduction made in their salaries, since the Court made the calculation of the amount of premium to be paid. It is said, Sir James has proposed a plan to the Court for granting some relief to the service."—*United Service Gazette*, May 5.

SECUNDERABAD.

We are happy to learn from Secunderabad that the Brigadier Commanding the Hyderabad Subsidiary Force has issued a very considerate and sensible order permitting the European soldiery to wear linen jackets on duty during the present grilling season. This indulgence, we are told, is duly appreciated by the men, who now perform their duties with pleasure, and we hope to hear that the example thus set will be generally adopted by permission of the Head of the army, for we are quite convinced that the extension of the indulgence, besides contributing in the greatest possible degree to the comfort of the European troops, would also tend very greatly to a reduced consumption of arrack, to which the Soldier almost always has recourse to relieve himself from the sensation of sinking, produced by the profuse and exhausting perspiration caused by a thick woollen jacket at the present season.—*Ibid.*

KAMPTEE.

It is with deep regret that we learn by a letter from Kamptee that the amiable lady of Colonel Wakefield of H. M. 39th Foot, fell a victim to remittent fever in the 24th year of her age, at that Station, on the 24th ultimo.—*Ibid.*

VAGARIES OF THE BOMBAY DAWK.

The arrangements, or rather want of arrangements of the Bombay Post Office, are becoming more apparent every Mail, as the increased quantity of Overland packets becomes monthly more and more beyond the power of that Department to provide such rapid conveyance for, as the public have a right to expect at the hands of Government. For two mortal months not a single periodical have we received, and for lack thereof, our patience has gradually evaporated as our literary materials has by degrees become exhausted. On Thursday last however, whilst still in the bloom of our March Miscellanies, in poured a huge packet of February periodicals, which, but for unexplained delays in the French Office, should have been here about the 22d March, and notwithstanding such delays, might well have arrived with the rest of the March mail a fortnight ago, or so, and when the said periodicals did at length reach us, two out of the six had been opened on the road, one had been deprived of its direction altogether and both bear the most positive testimony to the dirty fingers of those who had in transitu furtively enjoyed their first reading. Here too are we getting close upon the advent of last month's Mail, so we shall now run a risk of subjecting our readers for the next few days to a surfeiting attack of mental dyspepsy, or the expense that we have incurred to procure them intellectual food of an amusing kind, will be utterly lost to ourselves, and to all in fact, save it be that admirable establishment the Garrison Library, which by the way all should support, who have light reading to contribute thereto.—*United Service Gazette*, May 5.

MEETING HELD AT THE COLLEGE HALL.

The meeting to vote the Address of congratulation—for it has proved after all not to be Addresses—was held on Monday at 11 A. M. at the College Hall in the midst of a burning land wind. The Address to the Queen is well composed and very suitable, but we cannot understand why one for Prince Albert did not form its accompaniment. We are told that it was explained, that the double petition has not been the practice at home; but we must be permitted to doubt this. The irregularity of the French Steamers unfortunately has kept away from us the week of *Galignani's* during which the greatest number of public Addresses were flocking in, but on re-

ferred to those of which special mention is made in the *Court Journal* of the 29th February, we find Addresses presented to Prince Albert by the Society of Friends, the Clergy of London, from Hull and from Wallingford (we presume the inhabitants of each town,) the Senate of the University of Glasgow, and the Royal Society. Then again at the Court held on the 3d March, we find Addresses to the Prince also delivered by the University of Oxford, the Corporation of the City of London, the Common Council, the Presbyterian Ministers, and the General body of the three denominations of Protestant Dissenting Ministers. This affords a good show of precedent, and, considering, that Bombay has adopted the two addresses, and that Calcutta will in all probability do the same, it seems but a churlish measure of congratulation to restrict the tribute of Madras to one. It is however not too late yet to remedy the defect, and we think it in every respect advisable that this should be accomplished.—*Spectator*, May 6.

BANK QUESTION UPON AN IMPROVED PRINCIPLE OR A CHARTERED BANK.

We have at length to congratulate the public of Madras on a near prospect being at hand, of their realizing the formation of that valuable and useful public Institution—an enlarged and well founded Bank. A requisition is in fact now in circulation for signatures at the Presidency, addressed to the Sheriff, and calling on that functionary to convene a public meeting at which this important subject may be taken into grave and final consideration. The measures comes before the public generally recommended by our local Chamber of Commerce—this has followed upon the consideration of a Prospectus submitted to that body, and, as a desire has been expressed to be acquainted with it, we hope to have an early opportunity of giving it publicity.

The object now held in view is, not to establish a rival Bank to that of the Government—for which a field it is conceived is not yet sufficiently presented at Madras—but to procure an extension of the existing Bank upon the principles of the Chartered Banks of Bengal and Bombay, that is by the admission of the public as shareholders and a consequent change in the Directorial management, together with an improved system in the conduct of the business. This object recommends itself to the public favour.

1. Because of the defects of the existing Banking Institution—2. That in the measure sought the true and full advantages of a Bank promise to be realized—3. For its anterior advantages to the Presidency—4. That to individuals it presents a safe and profitable medium for the investment of their capital—and 5. Because if we do not act promptly in the cause, there are those at hand who are ready to pounce upon the personal advantages, which it is now placed within our own reach to secure to ourselves.

Upon the first of these claims for the reform we need not enlarge greatly. The defects of the present Bank ought indeed to be self-evident. A single Officer is appointed in it to pass a veto upon discounts, that critical question upon which it must be familiar to all that so much of personal credit and fortune in life depends; and yet this officer may be a party fresh from the details of revenue management in a distant province, or one newly descended, to take up the post, from a judicial bench! It is unnecessary to dispute the good will and honest zeal with which these officers may enter on their task—this has been and continues strikingly displayed—but it is not within the limits of common sense to believe, that parties so situated can with any due efficiency extend to the public and especially the trading public the proper benefits of a Bank accommodation. The Bank of Madras has however always been under imperfect management, and in the changes this has undergone no dictation of the interests of the public but only of the entire security of its proprietor, the Government, has been followed. Under a former regime it is commonly reported that its privileges and accommodation were greatly abused; and it was when the losses consequent on this at length aroused the angry attention of the Court of Directors, that they framed a series of the most stringent rules for the guidance of a new executive Officer, the solitary Superintendent, who was not at his peril to deviate from their instructions, and who was moreover rendered liable to be called to account for every discount he passed. The natural consequence of this has been that the letter of these rules forms the Superintendent's code of law, and that Bills tendered for discount are weighed against a balance of the most perfect security—the public meanwhile suffering from the lack of that liberal and indulgent accommodation, which those alone, who are acquainted with their circumstances and the character of their occupation or trade, could be competent to afford.

In striking contrast to a Bank so situated must be one which, as in that now contemplated, takes, to a certain but material extent, a popular character. With it the code of laws is simply that which its charter establishes. These provide, (taking the charter of the Bombay Bank as a reference)—first, for its substantial existence by forcing it to keep always on hand cash to the extent of one fourth of its engagements; second, for a check to its overtrading by fixing the extent of Bank notes allowed to be issued; for its not being made unduly subservient to the Government by limiting the amount of advances in that quarter; and fourth, for security in its dealings while those are admitted to be of a comprehensive kind, by establishing that no advances on security or discounts of notes shall exceed a term of three months, that with these and when the security is of immovable property two names shall be required in responsibility for the same, that where merchandise is received in deposit it must be of a perishable nature, and then that the business of the Bank is to embrace and be restricted to, Discounts, keeping Cash Accounts, buying and selling Bills of Exchange payable in India, Lending Money, buying and selling Bullion, Receiving Deposits, and Issuing and circulating Notes and Post Bills. While then under this head is embraced nearly all the business that would fall within the province of a properly ordered Bank, the character of its management must tend to ensure the accommodation to the public being dealt out with a liberal but discriminating hand. Mercantile men will of course enter largely into the composition of its directory: to these the station, the character, the circumstances, and the nature of the trade of the minor commercial people at the Presidency will be familiar; they will have a personal knowledge of the degree to which assistance can be securely extended to them, and hesitation and difficulty will therefore cease. The nature also of their occupation leading them to a constant acquaintance with the real value of every description of property, loans upon securities other than those of the Government, (which now, to the great prejudice of the community, are entirely rejected at the Bank) would be made with confidence and safety.

While the foregoing advantages would thus be realized in the establishment of the projected Bank, the first direct benefit to the community and to the trade of Madras, and therein to the welfare of the Presidency, would be the call or rather recall into existence of a class of substantial middle traders. It will be familiar to the observation of mercantile men how much this class has during late years disappeared; and how very few indeed are the number now existing in Madras, to whom sales on credit of imported goods would freely be made. It is impos-

sible that this should not be mainly attributable to a want of proper assistance in the matter of discount accommodation. The moderate capital has been locked up in an adventure of goods tediously retailed, and the application of industry during this period has been paralyzed, or it has been driven to seek aid where exorbitant interest has effectually checked profit, and gradually reduced the fabric of the dealer's little wealth to ruins. Amongst the lower class of traders the dread of the Insolvent Court has also operated as a cause very prejudicial to the existence of credit; the facility with which personal property may here be conveyed away, and the helplessness a man feels himself placed in if he drives his debtor to that Court, has tended to bring all dealings to the ready money system, unless where some usurious advantage is sought. Now to all this injurious state of things a well regulated and efficiently managed Bank would offer a reform of the most wholesome kind. Not only would the necessities of legitimate trade therein find their relief, but good character and steady and correct dealings would make their value known. It is rather an argument certainly for inculcating a moral principle through the medium of the breeches pocket, but still it must have its advantage to teach a people that it is to their own interest to be honest; for, when this becomes felt amongst the petty trading public, each man will strive to gain the name and estimation which he sees have helped on his neighbour (though the assistance of the Bank) to advancement in the world, and in process of time from the opening example we think may at length be fairly looked to arise a prevailing practice. This, independent of its inevitable general impetus to monetary and commercial movements, is one of the immediate benefits we contemplate as likely to result from the operations of the new Bank: in ulterior advantages to the public we must speak more the language of speculation, though still of a reasonable kind. The people of Madras have yet entered into no combined efforts for the erection of public institutions or the realization of works of objects of value and enterprise. In our commercial world we have only agencies for foreign associations, and no joint efforts are directed towards local experiments and undertakings. It is the same abroad amongst the public at large, and the natural consequence has been that in the race of improvement we remain considerably behind our neighbours, and, as in our Life and Marine assurances, throw away to foreign quarters all the profitable contributions which a proper exertion should confine within our own circle. The new Bank can hardly fail to contribute to the removal of much of this apathy. It will accustom people to act in concert, it will afford them the opportunity of discussing measures and schemes of public benefit, it will tend to make them feel a personal interest in these, it will sharpen their attention to local affairs where their own interest may be concerned, and the result of all will be that well digested plans of public improvement and schemes, built upon a good foundation, for agricultural and commercial enterprises and undertakings, will no longer be left to sink in the quicksands of neglect, but gain the attention of willing listeners.

Upon the fourth, or personal, recommendation of the new Bank, we need say nothing of the plain security it offers in the investment of capital, the Government being a joint shareholder. Of the profitable return it will hold out to shareholders, we think a prophecy might be made with equal confidence. With the present Government Bank the average daily circulation of notes for the last five years has been 13 lakhs, and the average annual amount of bills and bonds discounted for the same term has been 37 lakhs. Even this would afford a margin for handsome remuneration, but it is reasonably to be expected that, when the new Bank comes into full operation and has had time to make its superior advantages properly felt, additional sources of profit will be added to these.

Lastly we arrive at the prejudicial interference likely to be brought to Banking operations at this place, if the community of Madras do not take an active part in pushing forward the work that is now open to their accomplishment with such very strong recommendations in its favour:—and this exists alike in the Bank of Bengal, which has only left in abeyance but never abandoned its former project of establishing a branch here in the Bank of Bombay, whose proprietors have long cherished the same view, and in the great Bank of Asia which our last overland mail advised was in progress of formation at home, and which, supported by parties who have been in India, and stimulated by success which has attended the Colonial Banks established in late years, promises early to find a substantial existence. Surely, we are not to allow our own Banking field to be ploughed up by these strange hands!

We now return to the call at present in agitation for convening a public meeting upon this important question. The day originally proposed to be fixed was Wednesday the 13th, but as this is the "last safe day" for the overland mail, the period has been postponed to Monday the 18th Instant. This will afford time for parties in the interior to forward authority to their friends and agents at Madras to sign for shares on their behalf. We imagine that the capital proposed for the new Bank will be about 30 lakhs in the first instance—the charter always conferring the power to extend it when necessary—and the Government to hold 3 lakhs of this sum. The Shares most probably will be fixed at 1,000 Rupees each; and on these an early instalment will have to be made. The Directory will very likely consist of 9, 6 being chosen by the proprietors and the remaining 3 nominated by Government. The course to be pursued at the meeting will be, after general resolutions fixing the outline of the Bank, to appoint a temporary Committee of management, and delegate to this the power of addressing memorials to the Court of Directors for the extension of the Government Bank on the principles and footing sought, of conciliating the support of the local Government in forwarding the same, and of adopting in short all requisite preliminary measures both for obtaining a charter of the new Bank, and in providing all the material for the prompt opening of its business. We have every reason to believe that the Madras Government will lend its powerful support to this project, and we cannot doubt that it will meet with the ready acquiescence of the Court of Directors. With the existence of a chartered Bank at both the sister Presidencies, and with its unquestionable tendency to advance the public good here, we might claim it as a matter of rightful privilege; but we do not believe that the object in view will require to enlist any strength for conflict in its quest, and rather that it will be quietly and willingly conceded, as what is calculated to tend to our benefit and sympathized in, in that expectation by the home authorities. So we say to the public, come forward promptly and confidently, and subscribe your names to the scheme: and then exult. The Bank of Madras, and, with its establishment, a new dawn of prosperity to this Presidency!—*Ibid.*

Ceylon.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT ATTENDED WITH THE LOSS OF THREE LIVES.
We deeply regret to state that a most deplorable

accident, attended with the loss of three lives occurred on Sunday last about 3 P. M., in consequence of the roughness of the water about the bar.—The persons whose existence has been terminated in this melancholy manner were Mr. BARR, the well known Steward of the *Persia*, (who was a most exemplary man in every way—sincerely regretted by all who knew him for his obliging and good-natured disposition)—Mr. J. JANSZ, the brother of the Shopkeeper, and a youth named Loos, a student of the Colombo Academy.—We are informed that Capt. Stevens of the *Persia*, expressed the most lively sorrow on hearing the tidings of his Steward's death, and indeed the melancholy event has spread a general gloom through the different classes of society to whom the deceased were known and by whom they were deservedly beloved.—Although every exertion was made to recover the bodies by the crew of the *Persia's* boat—who on witnessing the distressing occurrence made all possible haste to rescue—only one, that of Mr. Loos was picked up and in vain were all efforts, however prompt or skillful resorted to restore him to life.—Medical assistance was of no avail!—Indeed we believe it was with some difficulty that the boatmen were saved—so violent was the surf, occasioned by a stiff breeze during the afternoon.—*Herald, April 28.*

AMERICAN CAPTAINS EMPLOYED IN CHINESE VESSELS OF WAR.

It appears by an extract from a private letter inserted in the *Calcutta Courier*, April 1st, that certain American Captains have accepted the command of some Chinese Vessels of War, in condition of their receiving 1000 Spanish Dollars per month.—These Ships are it seems to be manned partly by Chinese—partly by "Yankees" It is, however favorable to state that the American Vice Consul, and Merchants of Manila belonging to the United States have strongly expressed their indignation at this proceeding.—*Ibid.*

RULES FOR THE PORT OF PAUMBAN.

HAVING been favoured with a copy of the RULES FOR THE PORT OF PAUMBAN we take this opportunity of laying them before our readers together with the REPORTED RATES OF PILOTAGE FOR EUROPEAN AND NATIVE RIGGED VESSELS in the firm persuasion that it will attract that share of public attention which the importance of the subject so eminently merits.—The advantages already derived both by the Governments on the continent of India and our own from the increasing facilities to the prosecution of the Coasting trade are even already of considerable magnitude, and what we ask the Government, may we not expect them to be after the steamers shall have once commenced to ply regularly on our shores? The impetus which will be then given to a thousand sources of capital will be incalculable, and we therefore make no apology for bringing this subject in the most prominent manner before the Government.

We are most happy to state that the clearing of the Paumban channel proceeds more rapidly than before, in consequence of the increased means placed at the disposal of the truly able and active scientific gentlemen who have been appointed to superintend this most important undertaking.—By the end of the season indeed we confidently expect to hear of a very good depth of water being reported to Government, and then we think it will be almost time for the Native Traders to rouse themselves from their present unaccountable apathy, and avail themselves of the myriads of advantages which they would be certain to derive from the successful enterprise and indefatigable exertions of the individuals who have so long persevered in their arduous pursuits in the midst of difficulties sufficient to appal the courage and utterly wear out the patience of any but those we have alluded to.—We feel perfectly convinced that we have only to make known this rapid and easy means of communication with the Coast, to ensure a proper share of attention being directed by the Native mercantile community immediately to this *long neglected* channel.—Government, too, would do well to push the subject forward in the most urgent manner.

The present Head Pilot, there, is a Levant seaman and he is also to be appointed Sea Custom Chaukedar—by which such vessels as may in future pass through this channel will derive considerable benefit.

We most earnestly call upon our brethren of the Continental press to take up this subject with that zeal with which they have always advocated the real interests of the Commercial community.—Nothing indeed can be attended with more decided advantages to the Native Traders here and at Madras, than thus facilitating the means of transport between that presidency and Ceylon.—A little more outlay—a year—nay, perhaps a few months more of persevering exertion and we do most confidently prophesy the entire extinction of the few remaining obstructions in the Paumban Channel.—Let us most earnestly hope that the many able and eloquent journals on the coast will co-operate with us in fastening the public attention strongly and lastingly on this subject.—We feel it our duty to insist the more earnest on its importance as we consider it has been too long and too carelessly neglected.

At the Sea-Customs Cutchery at Paumban the following Rules are exposed to Natives as about to be brought into immediate operation.—This sufficiently demonstrates that our own Government is sanguine in their expectations of speedily removing all the impediments which have so long obstructed the navigation of the Channel.

RULES FOR THE PORT OF PAUMBAN.

1st.—Any Vessel square rigged or Dhoney detected in throwing ballast overboard at any of the anchoring places, either near the channel cut through the bank or in the north or south Harbours shall be liable to be fined not less than Rupees 25, and not to exceed Rupees 100 for each offence, half of the fine to be paid to the informer.

2nd.—The Master or Tindal of any Vessel or Dhoney shall prior to his Vessel being taken through the channel send his "Port clearance" with the necessary sum for the liquidation of the Port dues, Pilotage &c. to the Custom-house, and it will be the duty of the Pilot not to take any

Vessel through the channel until this Rule has been complied with.

3rd.—The Pilots are under the orders of the European or Indo-Briton Head Pilot.

4th.—The Pilots are not on any account to leave the port.

5th.—A Pilot must always be kept on the look out for Vessels or to observe the rise of the tide, set, and strength of the currents.

6th.—A Pilot and an Assistant Pilot to be on board of every Vessel going through the channel, one to be at the helm, and the other at the look out forward.

7th.—Should extra men be required to warp a Vessel through they are to be supplied, the hire for each man being 3 annas per trip if done in one tide, otherwise 4 annas for 8 hours work.

8th.—Should a Canoe be required for laying out "gay-warps" for kedging, it is to be supplied with a crew of four men at 1 Rupee per trip.

9th.—The Pilots are always if possible to board Vessels prior to their coming to an anchor, so that should it be practicable for the Vessel to be taken through without detention, they are to do so under Rule 2nd.

10th.—Any Pilot grounding the Vessel he is in charge of through want of proper precautions, he is to be fined half a months pay.

11th.—Canoes being supplied by Government the Pilots are to pull or paddle themselves on board the Vessels.

12th.—All Dhonies or Boats used as cargo boats are to be registered and always to be kept when unemployed ready for work opposite the Custom House, they are to be employed in rotation and are on no account to be taken from the Island.

13th.—The hire for a cargo boat and crew from one side of the reef to the other to be at the rate of three (3) Rupees; per trip and to and from the sand bank (5) Rupees half of the hire to the Boatmen and the other half to the owner of the boat.

14th.—The owner of any boat refusing to allow his boat to be employed in its turn in weighing a Vessel or for any other necessary purpose will be liable to have his Register taken from him, when the boat is no longer to be used as a cargo boat.

15th.—The Head Pilot to be responsible for the directing stakes in the channel being always kept complete and in an efficient state.

PAUMBAN RATE OF PILOTAGE FOR EUROPEAN RIGGED VESSELS.				PAUMBAN RATE OF PILOTAGE FOR NATIVE RIGGED VESSELS.			
From Tons.	To Tons.	Rs.	A. P.	From Tons.	To Tons.	Rs.	A. P.
Under.	10	2	0	Under.	10	2	0
10	20	2	8	10	20	2	8
20	30	3	0	20	30	3	0
30	40	3	8	30	40	3	8
40	50	4	0	40	50	4	0
50	60	4	8	50	60	4	8
60	70	5	0	60	70	5	0
70	80	5	8	70	80	5	8
					150	Upwards.	10 0 0

PAUMBAN RATE OF PILOTAGE FOR EUROPEAN RIGGED VESSELS.				PAUMBAN RATE OF PILOTAGE FOR NATIVE RIGGED VESSELS.			
From Tons.	To Tons.	Rs.	A. P.	From Tons.	To Tons.	Rs.	A. P.
Under.	10	2	0	Under.	10	2	0
10	20	2	8	10	20	2	8
20	30	3	0	20	30	3	0
30	40	3	8	30	40	3	8
40	50	4	0	40	50	4	0
50	60	4	8	50	60	4	8
60	70	5	0	60	70	5	0
70	80	5	8	70	80	5	8
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20	30	3	0	20	30	3	0
30	40	3	8	30	40	3	8
40	50	4	0	40	50	4	0
50	60	4	8	50	60	4	8
60	70	5	0	60	70	5	0
70	80	5	8	70	80	5	8
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60	70	5	0	60	70	5	0
70	80	5	8	70	80	5	8
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20	30	3	0	20	30	3	0
30	40	3	8	30	40	3	8
40	50	4	0	40	50	4	0
50	60	4	8	50	60	4	8
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40	50	4	0	40	50	4	0
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20	30	3	0	20	30	3	0
30	40	3	8	30	40	3	8
40	50	4	0	40	50	4	0
50	60	4	8	50	60	4	8
60	70	5	0	60	70	5	0
70	80	5	8	70	80	5	8
					150	Upwards.	10 0 0

PAUMBAN RATE OF PILOTAGE FOR EUROPEAN RIGGED VESSELS.				PAUMBAN RATE OF PILOTAGE FOR NATIVE RIGGED VESSELS.			
From Tons.	To Tons.	Rs.	A. P.	From Tons.	To Tons.	Rs.	A. P.
Under.	10	2	0	Under.	10	2	0
10	20	2	8	10	20	2	8
20	30	3	0	20	30	3	0
30	40	3	8	30	40	3	8
40	50	4	0	40	50	4	0
50	60	4	8	50	60	4	8
60	70	5	0	60	70	5	0
70	80	5	8	70	80	5	8
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PAUMBAN RATE OF PILOTAGE FOR EUROPEAN RIGGED VESSELS.				PAUMBAN RATE OF PILOTAGE FOR NATIVE RIGGED VESSELS.			
From Tons.	To Tons.	Rs.	A. P.	From Tons.	To Tons.	Rs.	A. P.
Under.	10	2	0	Under.	10	2	0
10	20	2	8	10	20	2	8
20	30	3	0	20	30	3	0
30	40	3	8	30	40	3	8
40	50	4	0	40	50	4	0
50	60	4	8	50	60	4	8
60	70	5	0	60	70	5	0
70	80	5	8	70	80	5	8
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PAUMBAN RATE OF PILOTAGE FOR EUROPEAN RIGGED VESSELS.				PAUMBAN RATE OF PILOTAGE FOR NATIVE RIGGED VESSELS.			
From Tons.	To Tons.	Rs.	A. P.	From Tons.	To Tons.	Rs.	A. P.
Under.	10	2	0	Under.	10	2	0
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20	30	3	0	20	30	3	0
30	40	3	8	30	40	3	8
40	50	4	0	40	50	4	0
50	60	4	8	50	60	4	8
60	70	5	0	60	70	5	0
70	80	5	8	70	80	5	8
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PAUMBAN RATE OF PILOTAGE FOR EUROPEAN RIGGED VESSELS.				PAUMBAN RATE OF PILOTAGE FOR NATIVE RIGGED VESSELS.			
From Tons.	To Tons.	Rs.	A. P.	From Tons.	To Tons.	Rs.	A. P.
Under.	10	2	0	Under.	10	2	0
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20	30	3	0	20	30	3	0
30	40	3	8	30	40	3	8
40	50	4	0	40	50	4	0
50	60	4	8	50	60	4	8
60	70	5	0	60	70	5	0
70	80	5	8	70	80	5	8
					150	Upwards.	10 0 0

PAUMBAN RATE OF PILOTAGE FOR EUROPEAN RIGGED VESSELS.				PAUMBAN RATE OF PILOTAGE FOR NATIVE RIGGED VESSELS.			
From Tons.	To Tons.	Rs.	A. P.	From Tons.	To Tons.	Rs.	A. P.
Under.	10	2	0	Under.	10	2	0
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30	40	3	8	30	40	3	8
40	50	4	0	40	50	4	0
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60	70	5	0	60	70	5	0
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PAUMBAN RATE OF PILOTAGE FOR EUROPEAN RIGGED VESSELS.				PAUMBAN RATE OF PILOTAGE FOR NATIVE RIGGED VESSELS.			
From Tons.	To Tons.	Rs.	A. P.	From Tons.	To Tons.	Rs.	A. P.
Under.	10	2	0	Under.	10	2	0
10	20	2	8	10	20	2	8
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30	40	3	8	30	40	3	8
40	50	4	0	40	50	4	0
50	60	4	8	50	60	4	8
60	70	5	0	60	70	5	0
70	80	5	8	70	80	5	8
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PAUMBAN RATE OF PILOTAGE FOR EUROPEAN RIGGED VESSELS.				PAUMBAN RATE OF PILOTAGE FOR NATIVE RIGGED VESSELS.			
From Tons.	To Tons.	Rs.	A. P.	From Tons.	To Tons.	Rs.	A. P.
Under.	10	2	0	Under.	10	2	0
10	20	2	8	10	20	2	8
20	30	3	0	20	30	3	0
30	40	3	8	30	40	3	8
40	50	4	0	40	50	4	0
50	60	4	8	50	60	4	8
60	70	5	0	60	70	5	0
70	80	5	8	70	80	5	8
					150	Upwards.	10 0 0

PAUMBAN RATE OF PILOTAGE FOR EUROPEAN RIGGED VESSELS.				PAUMBAN RATE OF PILOTAGE FOR NATIVE RIGGED VESSELS.			
From Tons.	To Tons.	Rs.	A. P.	From Tons.	To Tons.	Rs.	A. P.
Under.	10	2	0	Under.	10	2	0
10	20	2	8	10	20	2	8
20	30	3	0	20	30	3	0
30	40	3	8	30	40	3	8
40	50	4	0	40	50	4	0
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60	70	5	0	60	70	5	0
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From Tons.	To Tons.	Rs.	A. P.	From Tons.	To Tons.	Rs.	A. P.
Under.	10	2	0	Under.	10	2	0
10	20	2	8	10	20	2	8
20	30	3	0	20	30	3	0
30	40	3	8	30	40	3	8
40	50	4	0	40	50	4	0
50	60	4	8	50	60	4	8
60	70	5	0	60	70	5	0
70	80	5	8	70	80	5	8
					150	Upwards.	10 0 0

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From Tons.	To Tons.	Rs.	A. P.	From Tons.	To Tons.	Rs.	A. P.
Under.	10	2	0	Under.	10	2	0
10	20	2	8	10	20	2	8
20	30	3	0	20	30	3	0
30	40	3	8	30	40	3	8
40	50	4	0	40	50	4	0
50	60	4	8	50	60	4	8
60	70	5	0	60	70	5	0
70	80	5	8	70	80	5	8
					150	Upwards.	10 0 0

PAUMBAN RATE OF PILOTAGE FOR EUROPEAN RIGGED VESSELS.				PAUMBAN RATE OF PILOTAGE FOR NATIVE RIGGED VESSELS.			
From Tons.	To Tons.	Rs.	A. P.	From Tons.	To Tons.	Rs.	A. P.
Under.	10	2	0	Under.	10	2	0
10	20	2	8	10	20	2	8
20	30	3	0	20	30	3	0
30	40	3	8	30	40	3	8
40	50	4	0	40	50	4	0
50	60	4	8	50	60	4	8
60	70	5	0	60	70	5	0
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RATE OF COINAGE ISSUED TO THE EUROPEAN TROOPS IN THE EAST INDIES.

On the Army Estimates, as submitted by Lord Howick, which led to the discussion of the views entertained by the different authorities as to the rate at which the rupee is issued to the troops in the East India Company, a subject which has long been in dispute between the War Office and East India Company, being thoroughly conversant in all the details with which the East India Company have generally complicated this question, was enabled to point out the injustice to the soldier in a much stronger light than it has hitherto been placed. He showed that the loss sustained arose not from a mere difference of exchange, against which it is impossible at all times to secure the troops, but from the quantity of silver in a rupee, which is issued as equivalent to 2s. 6d., being only as much as is contained in 2, so that it was manifestly impossible, under any circumstances, that it could ever be a legal tender for the amount of pay due to the soldier. Against this startling fact there is no contending; for in support of it Lord Howick quoted the words of a despatch from Lord William Bentinck, admitting that while the soldier was required to receive payment in rupees, at the value of 2s. 6d. each, there was an official circular issued by the East India Company, declaring that a British shilling was equal in value to half a rupee.

Thus, the soldier who had enlisted under positive engagement that he was to have 1s. per day, as stated in the King's warrant, received no more than 10d. or 10½d.; and while he is bound to the performance of his part of the contract, under all the pains and penalties of martial law, his employers openly violate their part, which they were equally under obligation to fulfil.

Against this charge no plea on behalf of the East India Company was advanced by the present Secretary at War. He confessed the grievance, but seemed to think that it only affected the Madras and Bombay Presidencies; and there, he stated, the East India Company were prepared to carry into effect a remedy, by granting additional allowances, to the extent of 45,000l. per annum. We have always understood, however, that the grievance did extend in a minor degree to Bengal, though it was there compensated by some allowances not issued in the other Presidencies, and by the soldier receiving his ration at a comparatively lower rate than he could purchase it in other parts of India. If this view of the case be correct, some improvement will be required in that Presidency as well as others; and we trust due care will be taken that it is granted.

Sir H. Hardinge declared that, from the statements made to the House, it was quite obvious something must have been wrong, and contended that the soldier should no longer be forced to accept his pay in a false currency. Thus did three successive Secretaries at War, of all shades in politics, bear testimony to the existence of one of the most barefaced systems of fraud ever practised upon our Army.

Let us now see how this was not on the part of the East India Company. Sir John Hobhouse, who appears on this occasion to have acted as the advocate of that body, apprehended there must have been some mistake on the part of Lord William Bentinck, in supposing that the soldier did not receive as much silver as he was entitled to by the King's warrant—that in fact, he received more; though how ten pence, which was all the soldier received in Bombay and Madras, could possibly be more than 1s., involved an arithmetical difficulty which he did not dignify to explain; nor did he venture to point out how this important fact, on which the whole question hinged, should have escaped the observation of three Secretaries at War, who had devoted their attention to the subject—still less, how the East India Company, if sensible that they had already paid too much, should have volunteered additional allowances, to the extent of 45,000l., to cover the ascertained deficiency in Madras and Bombay.

One of the most extraordinary arguments, however, advanced by that Honourable Member, for the continuance of the present system was, that if the pay must now be virtually increased, by issuing the rupee at its true value, the arrears too since 1819 must be paid, and that their amount would be awful; such as he even doubted whether the East India Company could pay. Though we question very much the propriety of a claim to arrears, of so serious and so extensive a nature, being even hinted at in a public discussion of this kind, we are bound to admit the Honourable gentleman's premises, and that every soldier, if alive, or his representatives if dead, are as clearly entitled to the sums thus short paid them, as any proprietor to his arrears of rent. Yet we should blush to draw the conclusion, that because a manifest injustice has been done, that injustice has been done, that injustice must still be continued, lest the soldier, not content with a remedy for the future, should be inclined to demand some indemnification for his past losses. Were the Honourable gentleman the creditor, and his own arrears of salary the subject of dispute, we have no doubt he would hold a very different doctrine.

In the discussion which took place, great weight seemed to be attached to the allowances issued to the troops, as tending to counterbalance the loss sustained by the deficiency in the rupee; yet no one stated what those allowances were. Now, the truth is, that no soldier in Madras and Bombay receives any allowance, except the married men, draw a certain sum monthly for their wives and children. This allowance, however, is merely in lieu of the ration issued free to the wives and children of soldiers on all foreign stations, and to which it is not in several instances equivalent. In Bengal alone, an allowance is issued, termed compensation for spirits, stated by the Secretary at War as from 12 to 24 per day, which renders the condition of the soldier in that Presidency better than in other parts of India; and it is this allowance which it is now proposed to give to the troops at Madras and Bombay, as an equivalent for the loss sustained on the rupee.

The impolicy of rendering it necessary to have such a question as this agitated publicly, needs no comment. The soldier has now been told, publicly told, in that House whence he supposes no error can possibly emanate, and on the authority of three Secretaries at War, that a large portion of his pay has for a series of years been unjustly withheld from him; and it has even been admitted by those most adverse to his cause, that he has

a claim for arrears to an enormous amount, not less it is understood than from one to two million sterling. If the proposed grant of allowance to the extent of 45,000l. per annum at the two Presidencies, where this loss has borne heaviest, is held to be an inadequate compensation by the troops—and they have certainly the authority of the late Secretary at War for supposing it to be so—we cannot contemplate the consequences which may ensue, without the most serious apprehension. Soldiers, when once made aware of the full extent of their rights, are not likely to be contented with less; and sincerely do we hope that less will not be offered them.

While, however, we deprecate the evil consequences which may ensue, from having such a subject publicly agitated, it was obvious from what Lord Howick stated, that he had no alternative but to do so; the matter appears to have been discussed by him officially for years, without inducing that concession which he, as most others, are of opinion can alone place the soldier in that country on a proper footing, by issuing the rupee at its real value. Being no longer in a situation where he could enforce his views, he had no other alternative but to submit them to Parliament, to state openly what he conceived to be the just rights of the soldier, and to call upon the legislature either to enforce those rights, or to encounter the peril of neglecting them.

We congratulate the Army that so much has at length been gained in this contest. The addition of 45,000l. per annum to the troops at Madras and Bombay, is certainly an immense boon; and sincerely do we hope it will be carefully applied in improving the comfort and welfare of the soldier.—United Service Journal for April.

THE QUARREL WITH CHINA.

It is a characteristic of our time, that every question supposed to involve religion or humanity is taken up in a fanatical spirit, and almost invariably before the true circumstances are known. The facts, indeed, come as "meat after mustard." The stimulant of enthusiasm has preceded them, and the sobrieties of truth are cold and unpalatable after it.

There are hundreds of people at this moment who believe that the English authority in Canton was exerted to promote the opium trade, that Captain Elliot's mission was to force opium down the throats of the Chinese, that the Chinese Government in opposing the trade, has had no other object than the good, moral and physical, of its people, that we are going to war to compel the Chinese to admit our opium into their markets, that it is, in fact, an opium crusade that we are engaged in, that we insist on the right of intoxicating three hundred and seventy millions of "flower people," or of cutting their throats if they do not swallow our narcotic drugs.

Next, it is potently believed that the heart of the Celestial Empire is full of humanity, and of humanity only! and that in all that has been done he has had regard to nothing but the morals of his people.

The means of the Chinese authorities have been so sanctified by their ends, in the judgement of their admirers, that nothing but a zeal for humanity has been seen in the order for strangling opium smugglers before the English factory; the revolt against such a brutal indignity, calculated to bring the British inhabitants into odium, and excite the populace against them, is, in itself, attributed by our partisan pamphleteer to a "moral feeling;" the refusal of the British merchants to sign a bond consenting to the death of all parties on board of any ship in which opium might be smuggled, is also looked upon as a fastidious scruple, if not as evidence of a resolution to persist in the illegal traffic. Lastly, certain tender souls, sympathizing most keenly with Chinese zeal for humanity, are displeased that some English sailor innocent or guilty, was not delivered up for the murder of a Chinese killed in a fray, the certainty being that the man given up, whether innocent or guilty, would have been forthwith strangled, and the demand of the Chinese having been for a man, some man, any man, to make answerable for the offence, and the strong probability being that the offender was not an Englishman, but an American!

This is a sort of one-sided humanity, which we confess we cannot comprehend. We think opium smoking a baneful habit, as bad as gin drinking or perhaps rather worse; we agree that we have no right to quarrel with the Chinese Government for prohibiting opium, but we cannot concur with the admirers of the Chinese in approving the violent measures by which they have endeavoured to accomplish the object, nor do we find the motive quite so exalted as it has been imagined. The opium trade, though nominally prohibited since 1796, had been suffered for many years. As Captain Elliot says, in his despatch of July 27th, 1836:—

"It has been a confusion of terms to call the opium trade a smuggling trade; it was a formally prohibited trade, but there was no part of the trade of this country which had the more active support of the local authorities. It commenced and has subsisted by means of the hearty connivance of the Mandarins, and it could have done neither the one nor the other without their constant countenance."

It is the autumn of 1836 the Governor and Lieutenant-Governor of Canton recommended the Emperor to legalize the trade. They set forth that the traffic had increased in spite of the prohibition, that it had drained the empire of the Sycee silver, and that it would be advisable to impose a duty on the drug, with the condition that it would be exchanged in barter, and not paid for in money. The report says:—

"If this plan be faithfully and vigorously carried into effect, the tens of millions of precious money which now annually go out of the empire will be saved, the source of the stream will be purified, and the stream itself may be eventually staved. The amount of duties being less onerous than what is now paid in bribes, transgressions of the revenue laws will cease of themselves; the present evil practices of transporting contraband goods by deceit and violence will be suppressed without effect; the numberless quarrels and litigations now arising therefrom at Canton, together with the crimes of worthless vagrants, will be diminished. Moreover, if the Governmental officers, the literati, and the military, be still restrained by regulations, and not suffered to inhale the drug; and if offenders among these classes be immediately dismissed from the public service, while those of the people who purchase the drug

and smoke it, are not at all interfered with, all will plainly see that those who indulge their depraved appetites are the victims of their own self-sacrificing folly, persons who are incapable of ranking among the capped and belted men of distinction and learning; and if in this way shame be once aroused, strenuous exertion and self-improvement will be the result,—for the principles of reform are founded in shame and remorse. Nor, as it is truly said in the original memorial, will the dignity of Government be at all lowered by the proposed measure. Should your Majesty sanction the repeal, it will in truth be attended with advantage both to the arrangements of the Government and the well-being of the people."

It recommended also the cultivation of the poppy in China.

The memorial of Hsu-Naotse, an experienced functionary, to the Emperor is to the same effect, and the chief consideration in it is the effect of the opium smuggling on the currency. "Always in times past, a tal of pure silver exchanged for nearly about 1,000 coined cash, but of late years the same sum has borne the value of 1,200 or 1,300 cash; thus the price of silver rises but does not fall. In the salt agency, the price of salt merchants have all become involved, and the existing state of the salt trade in every province is subject in the extreme. How is this occasioned but by the unnotified oozing out of silver? If the easily exhausted stores of the central spring go to fill up the wide and fathomless gulf of the outer seas, gradually pouring themselves out from day to day, and from month to month, we shall shortly be reduced to a state of which I cannot bear to speak."

Opposite views were taken by the Councillor Choo-Tsun, in a memorial against the admission of opium; but it is remarkable that his first anxiety is to prove that the importation of opium on payment of duty, in barter for merchandise, would not prevent the money from secretly oozing out—

"As to the proposition to give tea in exchange, and entirely to prohibit the exportation of even foreign silver, I apprehend that, if the tea should not be found sufficient, money will still be given in exchange for the drug. Besides, if it is in our power to prevent the importation of opium, the exportation of dollars will then cease of itself, and the two offences will both at once be stopped."

He afterwards argues strongly against the moral mischief of admitting opium; but it is significant that his professed main objection follows his careful endeavour to show that the exportation of the silver would not be prevented by the measure and conditions proposed. Further, in evidence that the moral objection is really secondary and ancillary to the monetary, Choo-Tsun, in considering the expediency of allowing the cultivation of the poppy for the home production of opium, concludes against it, as much on the ground that the people would prefer the foreign article as that it would turn the best land from the growth of food to the growth of poison—

"Is it, then, forgotten that it is natural to the common people to prize things heard of only by the ear, and to undervalue those which are before their eyes,—to pass by those things which are near at hand, and to seek after those which are far off,—and though they have things in their own land, yet to esteem more highly such as come to them from beyond the seas? Thus, in Keangsoo, Chekeang, Fuhkeen, and Kwangtung, they will not be guided by the laws of the empire, but must needs make use of foreign money, though of the inferior standard, is nevertheless exchanged by them at a higher rate than the native Sycee silver, which is pure; and although money is cast in China after exactly the same pattern, under the names of Keangsoo pieces, Fuhkeen pieces, and native Canton pieces, yet this money has not been able to gain currency among the people. Thus, also, the silk and cotton goods of China are not sufficient in quantity; and yet from beyond the pale of the empire are in constant request. Taking men generally, the minds of all are equally unenlightened in this respect, so that all men prize what is strange, and undervalue whatever is ordinary use."

So that, with all the Councillor Choo-Tsun's objections to the baneful effects of opium, he might have been reconciled to the toleration of it if he had been sure that the people would take home-made poison instead of the foreign article.

It is unnecessary to recount the events which followed the decision not to legalize but to enforce the strict prohibition of the opium traffic—the execution of an opium smuggler in the front of the factory, the same sort of insult, and only far more dangerous in tendency, than if our Government were to hang a Frenchman opposite the Ambassador's house in Manchester square—the confiscation of all the opium on board of the store ships—the imprisonment of the English, including the Chief Superintendent, to extort the surrender of it—the required bond consenting to the death of all parties on board a ship implicated in any future act of smuggling—the demanded surrender of some sailor to suffer for the murder of a Chinese in a fray.

It is remarkable, however, that the most violent steps of the Chinese Government immediately followed the most anxious and strenuous endeavours of Captain Elliot to put a stop to the smuggling in the river; for which object he had invited and procured the assistance of the local authorities.

Those who have been taught to beieve that the opium trade was favoured by our Government, and countenanced and promoted by Captain Elliot, will find, on the contrary, that Lord Palmerston had most distinctly explained that Government would not lend any interference to enable British subjects to violate the Chinese laws, and that Captain Elliot throughout viewed the smuggling trade with aversion, and anticipated all the evils which have resulted from it.

Lord Palmerston, in his despatch of June 15th, 1839, says—

"With respect to the smuggling trade in opium which forms the subject of your despatches of the 18th and 19th November, and 7th December, 1837, I have to state, that her Majesty's Government cannot interfere for the purpose of enabling British subjects to violate the laws of the country to which they trade. Any loss, therefore, which such persons may suffer in consequence of the more efficient execution of the Chinese laws on this subject, must be borne by the parties who have brought that loss on themselves by their own acts."

Captain Elliot gives these opinions of the trade; the first is an accurate of what has since happened:—

"Sooner or later the feeling of independence, which the peculiar mode of conducting this branch of the trade has created upon the part of our countrymen in China, will lead to grave difficulties. A long course of impunity will beget hardness, and at last some gross insult will be perpetrated, that the Chinese authorities will be constrained to resent; they will be terrified and irritated, and will probably commit some act of cruel violence that will make any choice but armed interference impossible to our own Government."

"It had been clear to me, my Lord from the origin of this peculiar branch of the opium traffic, that it must grow to be more and more mischievous to every branch of the trade, and certainly to none more than to that of opium itself. As the danger and the shame of its pursuit increased, it was obvious that it would fall by rapid degrees into the hands of more and more desperate men; that it would stain the foreign character with constantly aggravating disgrace, in the sight of the whole of the better portion of this people; and lastly, that it would connect itself more and more intimately with our lawful commercial intercourse, to the great peril of vast public and private interests."

After the sweeping confiscation Captain Elliot writes—

"It was remembered that the late frequent changes of policy of the Government in relation to this trade, left it a matter of perfect doubt to the very day before the commissioner's first edicts appeared, whether the avowed purposes were to be depended upon or not, or whether the object was merely the extensive check of the trade by subjecting it to heightened temporary inconvenience, and exacting some considerable fees for the price of its future relaxation."

"Up to a very late date, my Lord, no portion of the trade to China has so regularly paid its fees to the officers of this and the neighbouring provinces, high and low, as that of opium; and, under all the circumstances of the case, I am warranted in describing the late measures to be those of public robbery, and of wanton violence on the Queen's officers and subjects, and all the foreign community in China."

But Captain Elliot states that he had come to the conclusion—

"That, be the traffic carried on how it might, the time had arrived when the merchants engaged in trade at Canton must resolve to forego their connexion with it."

As to the violent proceedings for the confiscation, he says—

"It is not by measures of this kind that the Chinese Government can hope to put down a trade which every fraud to humanity must deplore; great moral change can never be effected by the violation of all the principles of justice and moderation. The wise course would have been to make the trade shameful, and wear it out by degrees in its present form. The course taken will change the manner of its pursuit at once, cast it into desperate hands, and with this long line of unprotected coast, abounding in safe anchorages, and covered with defenceless cities, I foresee a state of things terrible to reflect upon."

The British merchants also, in their memorial to Lord Palmerston, dated Canton, May 1839, declare,

"We do not attempt to deny the unquestionable right of the Chinese Government to put a stop to the importation of opium, and have readily signed an agreement to abstain from that trade at Canton on the first requisition of the Government to that effect; but we think your Lordship will perceive that long prescription had hitherto given foreigners ample reason to question the sincerity of the Chinese Government with regard to the discontinuance of the importation; and that, under any circumstances, that Government cannot be justified by the lax observance of prohibitions, and open connivance of its officers, in at one time fostering a trade involving several millions sterling, and at another rendering its pursuit a pretext for spoliation."

That this charge of the non-observance or non-enforcement of the prohibition is not ungrounded we have decisive evidence in the confession of the Chinese authorities themselves, Hsu-Kew, the Sub-Censor, one of the chief opponents of the trade, admitting, in his report against it,

"That it has gone to this length, is altogether attributable to the conduct of the great officers of the above-named province, in times past—to their sloth and remissness, their fearfulness and timidity, their anxiety to show themselves liberal and indulgent,—by which they have been led to neglect obedience to the prohibitory enactments, and to fail in the strict enforcement of the precautionary regulations."

The trade, then, for many years, was carried on by the connivance of the Chinese authorities, upon the payment of bribes with regularity of duties, until its effects were felt on the currency, when the Emperor began, for the first time, to "quiver with indignation" at the discovery that "foreign dirt was exchanged for the precious substance of the Celestial Empire;" "as the opium rushed in, the Sycee silver leaking out" at all the ports; and suddenly he fell, with one confiscatory swoop, on the trade, which had been allowed to grow to an immense magnitude by the long course of sufferance allowed it.

The Chinese thus took advantage, if not of their own wrong, unquestionably of their own inches, and their proceedings under duress the whole English community at Canton, without distinction of guilty or innocent, including the agent of the British Government, and extorting a great surrender of property by the fear of worse violence, were in violation of all the usages of nations.

On Thursday, in answer to a question from Mr. I. A. Smith as to the objects of the expedition for China, Lord Palmerston said:—

"In the first place they were to obtain reparation for the insult and injuries offered to her Majesty's Superintendent, and her Majesty's subjects, by the Chinese government; and, in the second place, they were to obtain for the merchants trading with China an indemnification for the loss of their property, incurred by threats of violence offered by persons under the direction of the Chinese government; and, in the last place, they were to obtain a certain security that persons and property in future trading with China shall be protected from insult or injury, and that their trade and commerce be maintained upon a proper footing. (Cheers.)—Spectator

"LASWARRI," AND "THE ROYAL IRISH HUSSARS."

"NON SINE PULVERE PALMA!"

Carry it! STEEL HEARTS!—Carry it!—Away!
Let every man pick his bird!
ALMANZAR, the stirring word!
Then, hark!—Sound!—Skirmishers, away!

The writer of this hastily-digested narrative feels conscious of his entire inability to portray the heroic deeds of the chivalrous and devoted band who fought, and, alas! fatally, yet gloriously, perished "in the shock of steel," on that eventful and bloody field, the name of which is, with due and becoming humility, affixed to this paper, and now adorns the proud banner of a corps almost unrivalled for its deeds of individual daring and gallantry. It is to be hoped that the few distinguished survivors of that day of deathless fame will be indulgent in regard to their criticism, on the many inaccuracies which must necessarily be found in detailing deeds performed about the period of time at which the writer was ushered into this busy world, and who, in extenuation and apology, must plead his enthusiasm and desire to rescue from entire oblivion the names of several gallant men, whose modesty alone has prevented their giving the substance of these notes to the public long ere this time. Perhaps, too, this feeble attempt may, hitherto, draw forth an animating tale from some retired light dragoon—now, it is to be hoped, enjoying his *otium cum dignitate* at some fashionable watering-place in merry England.

The battle of Laswarri was the first important and general action in which General, afterwards Lord Lake of Laswarri, held the supreme command; and, entertaining, as he did, no very high opinion of the skill or bravery of his adversaries, it is probable that to this, combined with an utter ignorance (by no means culpable) of the enemy's position and strength may be ascribed the prolongation of the severe struggle which ensued—terminating, however, with so much distinction to the British arms, to which it added another wreath of never-dying laurel.

It being desirable to bring the enemy to action, Lord Lake resolved to attack, and ascertain with precision their proximity to his camp, and, if possible, his real numbers and force; and, for that purpose, on the night of the 31st of October, 1803, and at the early hour of nine in the evening, a strong detachment, amounting nearly to an effective squadron of the Royal Irish Light Dragoons, marched in quest of the enemy, leaving their tents, baggage, &c., to follow with the infantry, and at day-light, on the morning of the 1st of November, after a harassing night march of upwards of twenty-five miles, came up with the enemy, then marching in full force, with a formidable advanced and rear guard of cavalry.

The skirmishers of the 8th being ordered to the front, where, as afterwards appeared, some severer work was cut out for them, they having to keep in check and arrest the progress of the rear-guard of an army, styled, *par excellence*, "The Deccan Invincibles," amounting, in round numbers, to upwards of 50,000 of all arms, but more particularly strong in an active, fleet, and toil-enduring body of cavalry. About seven, on the morning of the 1st of November, a general action was brought on by the advanced guard of the 8th, under the command of Lieutenant Linden, who almost immediately received a grape-shot in the right knee, and died within twenty-four hours in the arms of his friend, Cornet Burrows, on whom, eventually, the command of that very gallant party devolved—Lieutenant Willard, who succeeded poor Linden, having had his arm carried away by a grape-shot, whilst riding among his men, and cheering them on to their work, under a destructive shower of iron and lead. Cornet Burrows was severely wounded in the face and head, but on Colonel Salkeld, of the Company's Service, who happened to be on the spot, requesting that an officer of the 8th might be ordered to the front, Burrows volunteered his services, which were gladly accepted. Burrows and Willard, although they only attained the rank of Captain, now survive—the former living at Blackburn, the latter at Brighton—neither being overpaid by their sordid country. This gallant band (the advanced guard), consisting principally of Captain Peter Abercromby's troop (he being then absent and employed on the Staff of Major-General Dundas at the Cape of Good Hope) were, on account of the expenditure of their ammunition, loss of appointments, and serious injuries to themselves and their horses, obliged to retire, and be reinforced no less than three times between seven and ten, A. M.

About ten, A. M., Brigadier Thomas Pakenham Vandeleur, Lieutenant Colonel of the 8th, after addressing a few words (somewhat of a similar nature to those used by Scott in the "Feast of Spurs," and quoted in the note subjoined), and directing them to charge, in their usual gallant style, and pointing to the harp and crown on their standards, having led on his brave followers to the charge, was whilst in the act of drawing his sword and taking his place in front of his much-loved corps, shot through the heart by a French artilleryman, and fell off his favourite black charger. The command then devolved on the present Sir John Ormsby Vandeleur, now Colonel of the 16th Lancers, and commanding the second brigade of cavalry on that day.

A short time after ten, A. M., the regiments of cavalry, consisting of the 8th, 27th, and 29th Light Dragoons, were compelled to fall back out of range of shot, their bold and repeated attacks producing no decided impression on the dense columns of the enemy, supported, as they were, by a bristling front of 110 field-pieces, mostly chained together, and served by *Frenchmen*—the artillerymen usually retreating, when pursued by the dragoons into the squares of the infantry, who were commanded by General Porron, a brave, experienced, and most intelligent officer, who had long served in the French army, and was now employed in the Mahratta service, but who, singular enough to relate, was invariably unsuccessful in every affair in India.

From ten to twelve, A. M., the skirmishers of the 8th were commanded by Lieutenant, now Lieutenant Colonel Walker, of the 21st Fusiliers, and were much harassed, and their gallant chief was wounded. The Commander in chief, worn out with incessant toil, detected, but not desponding, in regard to the issue of this heady fight, sat down on a grassy hillock

* Cornet Burrows received his wounds whilst engaged in single combat with an officer of the French Artillery, afterwards, during the day, captured, and who was his messmate for six weeks: three French officers were taken that day by officers of the 8th. Captain George Bolton, Brigade Major to Thos. Pakenham Vandeleur, took one; who captured the other is not satisfactorily ascertained.

† Brigadier T. Pakenham Vandeleur that day rode a celebrated race-horse, of a jet black color, and who, long after the melancholy fate of his rider, kept his place along with the regiment, and afterwards became the property of Burrows, who took great care of him until the regiment left India, when he directed him to be shot, that he might not fall into unworthy hands!

‡ Let like and his steel-jack brace,
And like and his knapsack lace,
And let him bleed him that shall disgrace
Wat o' Harden's livery!

Any old soldier of the 8th will recollect the probable similitude of Black Jack's address to the above lines.

(his horse having been shot under him a short time previous), a little to the right, but in front of his perishing ranks, and a slight pause from the work of death ensued.

About twelve o'clock the column of Anglo-Indian infantry, headed by the 76th Regiment, came on the ground, having been obliged to march almost without intermission the whole of the previous day and night—their spirits now somewhat damped by having to walk over the dead bodies of their gallant brethren of the 8th and the enemy; the 8th at this time having retired to shorten stirrups, girth up, and close up their broken ranks, and to take such refreshments as their scanty means afforded. This united body of cavalry and infantry halted until one o'clock, when orders were issued to the infantry to stand to their arms and the cavalry to mount; the 8th main-taining the right flank of the cavalry; the right flank of the infantry being led on by the gallant 76th Regiment, along with whom were the four field-pieces attached to the force then in the field.

The 8th went into action 600 strong, mounted entirely on white horses, the property of the King of Oude, with the exception of their Colonel, who that day rode his favourite black charger, before alluded to; upwards of 150 gallant men and 93 horses of the 8th were placed *hors de combat* before they left the field; and, as the details, in a note subjoined, which gives the name and fate of each officer who went into action with the regiment, will show, very few of these brave fellows escaped without more or less injury. I believe the following detail of regiments engaged at Laswarri will be found nearly correct, and is given that the relative force of the contending armies may be duly estimated. The 8th, 27th, and 29th Light Dragoons, six regiments of Bengal native cavalry, and a very few of the Bengal artillery; part of the 75th Regiment, the entire of the 76th Regiment, and twenty battalions of Bengal native infantry—amounting, in all, to about 4000 Europeans and 20,000 natives. The 27th and 29th Dragoons had always two field-pieces attached to them, but the 8th never had any—their brave Colonel invariably saying, when the subject was talked of, and guns repeatedly offered by the Commander in-chief, that "the 8th must depend on their good swords and their own innate bravery;" and the regiment never had any, except those which they, for the time, took from the enemy during their services in India.

The enemy's right flank rested on the village of Laswarri, compactly built, and situated on the edge of a champaign country; their left flank extending to the village of Mohulpore, in front was a deep nullah, filled with water, with steep banks, and almost inaccessible, and protected by nearly 110 field-pieces, as previously described. The crisis of this hard-fought field took place—the insignificant village of Laswarri being taken and retaken several times—about two o'clock, and was ultimately and successfully decided in the manner usual with British troops, by the bayonet; firing having ceased for some time, with the exception of a few random shots from the British artillery—and their anxiety to decide in the most summary way, and with *éclat*, the fate of this memorable day, the story of which, alas! is recorded in faint colours, yet consecrated by the blood of men, justly designated "a handful of heroes!"

The actual route and overthrow of Scindiah's army took place at five o'clock in the evening, leaving unsullied the British flag, and confirming the British power in India.

THE IPPATROS.

United Service Journal, for April.

FRENCH THEATRICALS.

(From *Galignani's Messenger*, Feb. 29.)

THEATRE FRANÇAIS.—A new comedy, called *La Colombine*, from Scire's indefatigable pen is the present novelty at this house; and though not the best of the many productions of it, author possesses sufficient merit, as times go, fairly to entitle it to the favour with which it was received, and which *en passant*, was of a far more quiet description than usually attends his

* At Asulghur, the right squadron of the 8th were, much to the annoyance of Major Culton, who commanded them, compelled to forego the honour of aiding their gallant companions, and to remain inactive, *mirabile dicta*, and guard the field-pieces of the 27th and 29th Dragoons. The brave Major and his steel-hearted followers gave utterance to their feelings of disappointment, not to say disgust, in no very measured or gentle terms!

† One of the men, much distinguished for his gallantry in this action, afterwards, in the evening, whilst watering his horse, fell into this nullah, and was drowned in the presence of Captain Culton and Cornet Burrows, who were unable to render him assistance, and who regretted the loss of so very brave a man!

‡ See Lord Lake's Despatch, in which he styles them "a handful of heroes."

§ Nominal return of officers of the 8th Royal Irish Light Dragoons, with casualties attached, who went into action at Laswarri, on 1st November 1803.

Major-General, commanding 1st brigade of Cavalry, Colonel Thomas Pakenham Vandeleur, Lieut. Col. of the 8th Light Dragoons. Shot through the heart leading on his regiment.

Commanding 2nd brigade of Cavalry.—John Ormsby Vandeleur, now Colonel of the 16th Lancers.—Wounded.

No Majors in action; both on sick furlough in England.

Captains.—Story, Received a grape-shot in the head; died instantly.—Culton, Wounded; now living in Dunfriesshire.—Geo. Russell Deane, afterwards Lieut.-Col. Died at Bedford, in Surrey. Wounded.—Geo. Bolton, Bt. Major to Thos. P. Vandeleur.—Thos. Emery, Wounded; retired from the service, and afterwards died Barrack Master at Sheffield.

Lieutenants.—Linden, Grape-shot in right knee; died within twenty-four hours.—Wyatt, Horse wounded, and himself seriously injured; afterwards killed on the Continent of Europe, in the 34th Regt.

Willard, Lost his right arm by grape-shot; now living at Brighton.—William, commonly called Jack Locker, Engaged a French officer mazzle to mazzle, and had his eyebrows singed by pistol of Crapauze.

In this struggle his helmet was knocked off by sword of Frenchman, and thus, bereaved, he fought the remainder of the day!—Geo. Warren Walker, now Lieut.-Col. of the 21st Fusiliers. Wounded.—J. G. Baumgardt, now Lieut.-Col. of the 2nd, or Queen's Regiment of Foot.

Cornets.—Osborne Fraser. Killed afterwards as A. D. C. to Lord Lake, in a night attack. His father also fell in action before Deig!—Burrows. Severely wounded in face and back of the head. Present in action.

Dr. Geo. Fryer, of whom an amusing anecdote is related by one of his surviving friends. The Doctor found himself in the thickest of the fight, and when recommended to get out of the way, and directed whence to proceed, being near sighted, took the wrong direction, and had nearly fallen into the hands of the enemy.

Lieutenant and Adjutant Dickson, who had been promoted for his gallantry in Holland, under the Duke of York, had the sole of his boot carried away by a grape-shot.

pieces. The subject of the new play is worthy the pen of a Shakpeare or a Molière, who would have treated this "vice of the day" *en grand*, and writ an immortal drama; but as M. Scire is neither the one nor the other, he has treated it in small, and produced an agreeable comedy, which will live for at least six months or probably a year. The scene of *La Colombine* is laid at Dieppe, at which pleasant watering-place we find assembled nearly the entire of the *dramatis persone* consisting of Ceile de M-rnas, a young orphan lady possessed of beauty, amiability, and wealth, about to be united to M. Lucien, a young deputy of good principles; but so ridiculously sensitive to the good or evil report of this world, as to render himself a moral platon; M. Guibert a rich banker, and his wife; the former a kind of middle-aged dandy, a pretender to fashion and *bonnes fortunes*; the latter a sprightly and malicious coquette. With these we have a Maître de S-meny, a specimen of courtly insipidity; Count Saint Andre, a fashionable rake; and a M. Cocheney, a species of provincial Diogenes, as spiritual and in-sensit-vous as his inebriety permits him to be. A hint against the virtue of Mlle. de M-rnas thrown among this unpromising set, soon becomes a circumstantial history of an intrigue of which she is the heroine; and by the mingled stupidity and malice of the society, her character is on the point of being eternally blasted. Lucien, who, as we have said, is the mere slave of public opinion, at once resigns all claim to the honour of her alliance, and the poor girl suddenly finds herself a general mark for the finger of scorn; when her protecting spirit appears in the person of M. Raymond. This gentleman, who has raised himself by his talents from an humble station to be a minister of state, is the guardian of Ceile, and, notwithstanding some differences of years, the care and affection he has bestowed upon her childhood and youth have left remains.

conceals warmer than friendship in the hearts of both. Raymond, moreover, as a public man, is like all public men in France, well accustomed to every description of calumny, but, unlike the majority of his countrymen, he is immune; his slanders and their efforts at exactly what they are worth, and repays them with the most contemptuous indifference. He no sooner learns the tale of which his cherished Ceile is the victim than he takes it to its source, which at once discloses her innocence. Never the less, though her immediate circle are cognizant of the falsehood of the accusation, the more remote world, who have greedily swallowed the calumny, are unconvinced, but the union of the high-spirited guardian with his fair ward effaces the act remnant of a stain from her reputation, and promises a long felicity of happiness to both. The character of Raymond, with his gallant and generous disdain of popular censure, or that next worst thing, popular applause, is worthy of the highest admiration. The conduct of the piece generally, but particularly of the fourth act, is excellent, though weakness and unnecessary length are now and then apparent, particularly in the earlier parts. We have omitted noticing the satirical epigrams of M. de Guibert, which are *à part* from the comic misadventures of M. Cocheney, very quaintly analyzed by Scire. The vulgar faculty of the banker stood out excellently in the hands of Provost, and Mlle. Anais, as his wife, launched her well-pointed repartees with a delicate air of well-bred spleen. Firm in Raymond, was far too vehement for our taste, and the acting of this comedy, like that of most others at the Français, show a deplorable want of performers capable of representing the ease, spirit, and elegance of a gentleman.

The fourth act received unanimous testimonials of applause, and the other portions of the comedy induced general approbation from an crowded house, but the success of *La Colombine* was scarcely of a nature to satisfy the author of *Bertrand Raton*.

OPERA COMIQUE.—A pretty little opera, called *Carline* founded on a supposed adventure of the celebrated Italian actress of that name, was brought out here on Tuesday with decided success; no small part of which is due to the grace and talent of Mlle. Henri Potier, who made her first courtesy on this occasion to a Paris audience. Carline (thus runs the plot), having turned the heads and hearts of half the court of Versailles, suddenly receives from the police an order to quit Paris. She necessarily obeys, and in order to dispel the ennui of a provincial exile, we find her masquerading as the niece of a farmer who is in her confidence, and amusing herself by making love to one of the farm lads, rendered half distracted by her beauty and coquetry. Chance: the unfailing deity of the Opéra Comique, brings a certain Baroness to the farm-house, who turns out to be the personage that has procured the banishment of the fair actress from the capital, on suspicion of her having made a conquest of a Count d'Alban, before whom and the Baroness some matrimonial negotiations had been in progress. The lady struck with the elegance of Carline, and imagining her to be what she seems, a mere unsophisticated village girl, and wishing to repay the Count for his infidelity, carries the actress off to her chateau, and introduces her as her niece, intending that Carline shall win the Count's affections, and then revenge the wrongs of her patroness, by disclosing her real position, which of course renders a union impossible. Carline enters heartily into this little plot, but it is unnecessary to say that her bright eye, her wit, and her accomplishments, completely set the designs of the Baroness at naught, and that, after a certain number of incidents not of a very original cast the Count learns the whole truth, and lays his hand and fortune at the feet of the charming heroine. The music, by M. Thomas, is of the light and easy construction, best described by the term *prêt-à-penser*, and is at least equal to the demands of the drama. A rondo, a tri, and a cavatina (the last, light and brilliant in the extreme, obtained the honour of an *encore*), are specially deserving of notice; nor must we forget the *fugue* of the second act, which is vigorous and dramatic. On the whole the piece is a pleasing little, with the sole defect of being too long, by at least an act, but our having spun it out to three. The success of the *débutante* was decided from the first moment of her entrance on the scene. Imagine a fair and well-formed woman of four-and-twenty, of a middle height, with handsome features, beaming with animation, intelligence, and expression, and you have Mlle. Henri Potier before you. Nor does this lady's

historical power belie the high promise of her future. Her voice, without possessing any remarkable excellence, is agreeable, and shows that she has been under tasteful tuition, while her action and delivery are replete with the elegance and spontaneous vivacity which no tuition can impart, except that of Dame Nature. Mlle. Potier was well seconded by Mlle. Pevost, Henri, whose versatility exhibits industry as well as talent, played the rustic lover—a character quite unsuited to his age and style—very creditably pains Mocker, in the Comte, a wise respectable, and the performance of choruses and orchestra were satisfactory.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TORY REFORM.—The people cannot do better than keep the Tories in opposition. They are quite violent reformers in their present position, and horrified exceedingly at the waste of public money in the shape of a pension of 1000l. per annum for life to a man of eight-and-four years of age, whose services are admitted on all hands. When they had the charge of these matters, old people were not so fortunate. The favoured persons on their lists were generally "fair, fat, and forty," or thereabouts, at the time of their being quartered upon the country, and their services may be supposed, but cannot well be stated. Ministers, it will be seen, were in a minority of 28 in the division on Sir John Newcourt's pension. We are not sorry to see them receive an economical hint once in a while not to be lavish in the use of the public purse, even when claims are well founded, for the public purse is at present not too well stocked. The cool impudence and disgusting hypocrisy of the Tories, however, are really marvellous. Keep them out of office by all means; Reform must gain by it in every way!—*Somerset County Gazette*.

STOCKDALE v. HANSARD.—In the fifth action brought by Mr. Stockdale v. Messrs. Hansard, in which the damages are laid at 50,000l., the venue is laid in Surrey, and the writ of inquiry will therefore be executed before the Sheriff at the next assizes for that county.

PERSONATION OF VOTERS.—We understand that at the Borough Sessions, to be held next week, three indictments will be preferred against an individual for personating a voter at the last municipal election in the South Ward. Will this stop the Tories? We have no hope that it will but on the contrary, we fully expect to see at the next election, in full operation, this same hateful system by which the Tories have recently contrived to win all their elections.—*Leeds Times*.

LUCKY DISCOVERY.—As a labouring man was cutting a ditch on the Stiperston mountain, part of the estate of J. A. Lloyd, Esq., and within the manor of Tankerville, a few weeks since, he found near the surface of the earth, the rich vein of pure lead that has ever been discovered in England. Information was immediately given to Mr. Lloyd and Lord Tankerville, who will immediately put the mine into full work.—*Salopian Journal*.

LONDON AND WESTMINSTER BANK.—The sixth annual meeting of this company was held on Wednesday. The net profits for the year amounted to 48,091l. 3s., and the amount of the unappropriated profits remaining in hand, after the payment of interest, expenses of management, and every other allowance, would be 53,100l. 11s. 1d. Sir C. Barrle took that opportunity of highly commending the directors for their good management, to which alone was attributable the present prosperous condition of their affairs. Two years ago their profits amounted to 32,400l. for the year, and now they amount to 43,100l. or 8 per cent. upon the paid-up capital.

SCOTCH CLERGY.—The *Times*, the other day, the effrontery to assert that the clergy of Scotland were with some dozen or thirteen respectable exceptions, Tories to a man. The next post from a Scotland brings an account of a meeting at Perth of ministers and friends of the church convened with Perthshire, attended by fifteen ministers of the Established Church, and presided over by the Rev. Dr. Thomson, at which resolutions were voted unanimously pelting the meeting to support by every means in their power the return of the Liberal candidate. So much for the authority of the *Times* in matters relating to Scotland.—*Chronicle*.

CLERICAL RAPACITY.—On Tuesday a meeting of the clergy, convened by requisition to the archdeacon, was held in Canterbury, for the purpose of petitioning against the proposed alteration in the Tithe Commutation Act. The Rev. Dr. Knatchbull, Mr. Barton, and others deputed any further interference with this act, and more especially the powers of the commissioners to fix the commutation at what they please. The Rev. Dr. Pore, Mr. Oxendon, and others, were for proposing full confidence in their representative (Sir E. Knatchbull), by whom the amended act has been brought forward, and whose assurance they all thought it would tend to banish the clergy. Ultimately a petition was agreed to, against further regulations without the concurrence of the tithe owners—a preaching the extraordinary powers vested in the commissioners authorizing them to declare land exempt from tithe, upon the requisition of a landowner, without the concurrence of the tithe owner—appointing to the custody of the parish, and finally to obtain security in every case of commutation by rendering the consent of the tithe owner indispensable. The object of this clerical little owners appears to be to secure to themselves as much control as possible over the tithe owner's property; for in their arguments they denounced the act even as it now stands, and which they imagined as being of benefit to the landowner alone, and passed it for him exclusively. The petition will be entrusted to Sir Robert Inglis for presentation in the Commons. We wonder what Sir Edward's colleague will say to this slight of himself!—*Kent Herald*.

—We perceive from the Scotch papers that another Presbytery is at issue with the General Assembly, that of St. Andrew's, which has motioned a call to the parish of Kilmack, without testing the opinions of the parishioners by the vote.—*Chronicle*.

—The Earl of Shrewsbury has begun the erection of a new Roman Catholic chapel and school at Alton Towers.—*Worcester Journal*.

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